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ABSTRACT

In fiscal year 1977 the two houses of the American Samoan Legislature enacted some 60 public laws. Some of these laws were preparing for the new elective governor, the first to be elected (rather than appointed) in the 77-year history of the islands as an unincorporated territory of the United States. The total budget for the government of American Samoa for FY 1977 was $62,381,000. The public schools served a total of 9,876 students on a budget of $7,823,623. Some 2000 of the children were 3 to 5 year olds and participated in the Early Childhood programs at 135 centers in 54 villages. Approximately 5,622 children were enrolled in 25 elementary schools, and 2,144 highschool students attended the four high schools. The American Samoan Community College was granted full accreditation in 1977, its sixth year of existence. The Port Administration reported a 72 percent increase in revenue compared with the previous year. The customs division entered 801 vessels, and collected exise taxes of $1,322,182. Pago Pago International Airport handled 11,992 flights and processed 77,610 inbound and 81,820 outbound passengers. Tax revenue for the year was $7.1 million; $1.9 million came from individual income tax and the rest from corporate taxes. A 1977 sample census indicated 4,166 households and a total population of 30,600. Broad areas covered in this report include general information, legislative actions, legal affairs, general government, education, medical services, transportation, and economic development. (DS)

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ANNUAL REPORT
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

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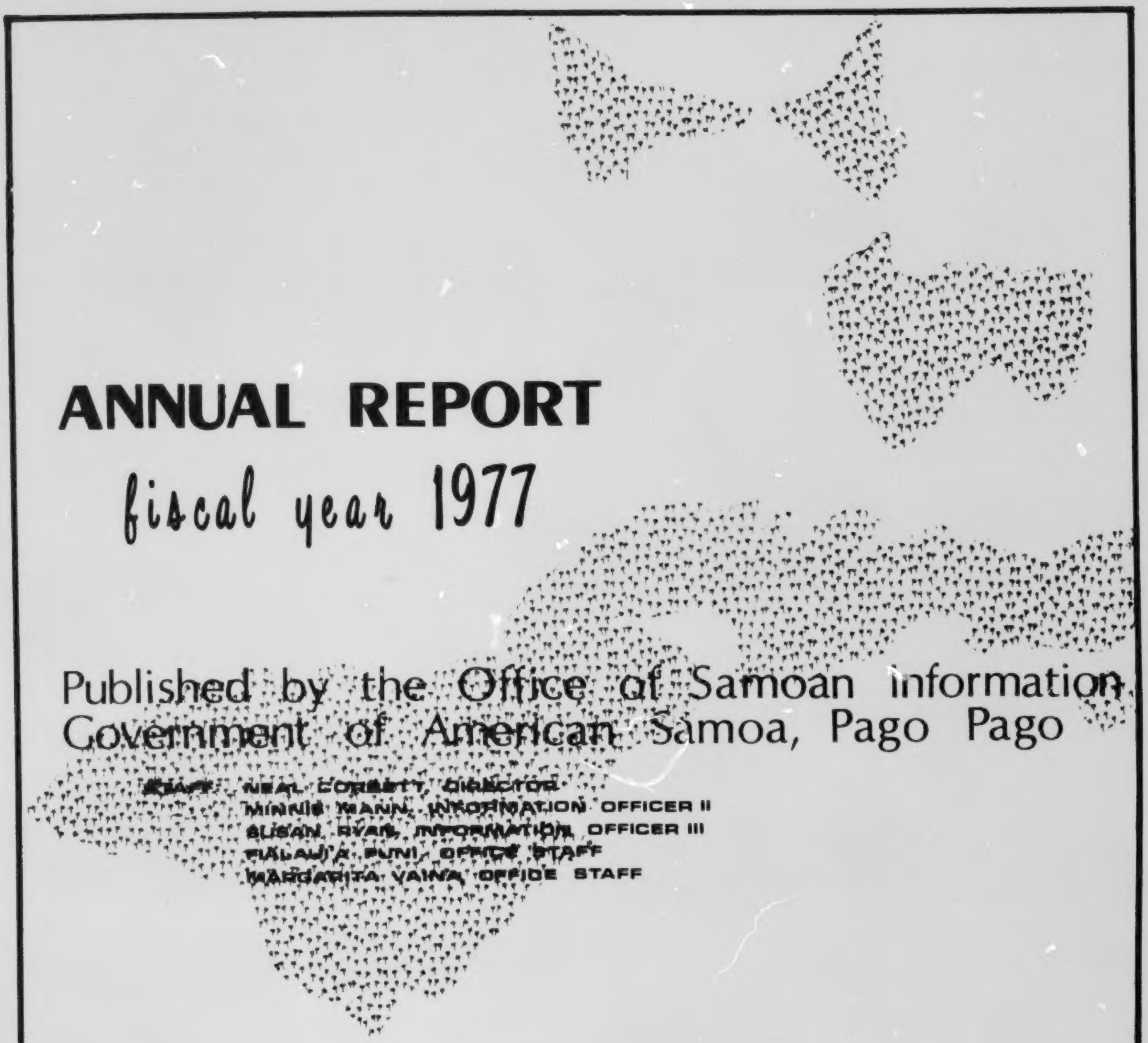

ANNUAL REPORT

fiscal year 1977

Published by the Office of Samoan Information
Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago

STAFF NEAL CORBETT, DIRECTOR
MINNIE MANN, INFORMATION OFFICER II
SUSAN RYAN, INFORMATION OFFICER III
FIALAUI'A PUNI, OFFICE STAFF
MARGARITA VAINA, OFFIDE STAFF

The Annual Report consists of the fiscal year activities for all departments and offices in the Government of American Samoa. This year's report covers the period from September 30, 1976 to September 30, 1977. In comparison, figures between fiscal years 1976 and 1977 may seem misleading. This is due to the fact that 1976 included an extra three month transition period.

Any inquiries regarding facts or figures may be made to OSI or to the specific office concerned. All information is obtained directly from GAS offices and departments.

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Dear Mr. Secretary:

This 1977 annual report marks the end of an era in American Samoa. It is presented by the last of a series of governors appointed either by the U.S. Navy or the U.S. Department of the Interior. The next report will be made by the first elected governor in the 77-year history of this small group of islands as an unincorporated territory of the United States.

Approximately three months ago, you requested that I come out of federal retirement and return as governor of American Samoa--a post I held from 1961 to 1967--to help prepare the territory for its first elected governor. I found many problems which should not have existed, considering the generosity of the federal government over the last ten years.

The financial records of the territorial government were in such complete chaos that there was no way of knowing whether the territory had a several million dollar surplus or an equally large deficit. The physical facilities of the islands that had been built so economically and proudly by the Samoans during the 1960s had been allowed to deteriorate through lack of maintenance. The biggest disappointment was the apparent slowdown in the improvement of the educational system. While the educational TV system that was making such progress in the 1960s had all of the children now speaking English, the system had been downgraded to the point where the overall educational level is improving very slowly, if at all.

While most of the above problems are associated with the Executive leadership, I found that the Legislature had continued to grow in stature and responsibility. In the brief period from July 1 to September 30, 1977, the Fono enacted many sound pieces of legislation preparing for an elective governor and other desirable measures. Their independent thinking, plus their abilities and industry combined with those of their own elected governor, hold promise for a greatly improved government for the years to come.

I also found a case of history repeating itself.

When I first came to Samoa as governor in 1961, we were facing the prospects of hosting the South Pacific Conference in 1962. There wasn't a great deal we could show off with pride, but with the enormous ability and industry of the Samoan people, and with the cooperation of the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Congress, we created a conference site which drew the praise and admiration of delegates from throughout the Pacific.

When I returned to Samoa in July, 1977, I was surprised to learn that the South Pacific Conference was again scheduled for September--for the first time since 1962. And, again, there was a great deal of preparation which had to be accomplished. Construction was just starting on the new Convention Center in Utulei, and our territory was hardly a showcase.

Putting the government back on an even keel for the new administration in January had to be top priority, so hosting the SPC seemed at first glance to be an added and ill-timed chore.

At this point, I called on two highly-qualified veterans for assistance--John A. Carver Jr., former Undersecretary of the Interior and Federal Power Commissioner, and Al Pratt, the director of Public Works during my first administration in the 1960s. Mr. Carver served as my Executive Assistant in meeting the administrative problems ahead, and Mr. Pratt spearheaded the job of physically restoring American Samoa, as much as possible, to its 1960s condition.

The South Pacific Conference turned out to be a valuable asset to the territory, for several reasons. While a special task force of accountants tackled the job of untangling the government's financial situation, the Government and the people of American Samoa began a crash beautification program to prepare the territory for the SPC and visitors from throughout the world.

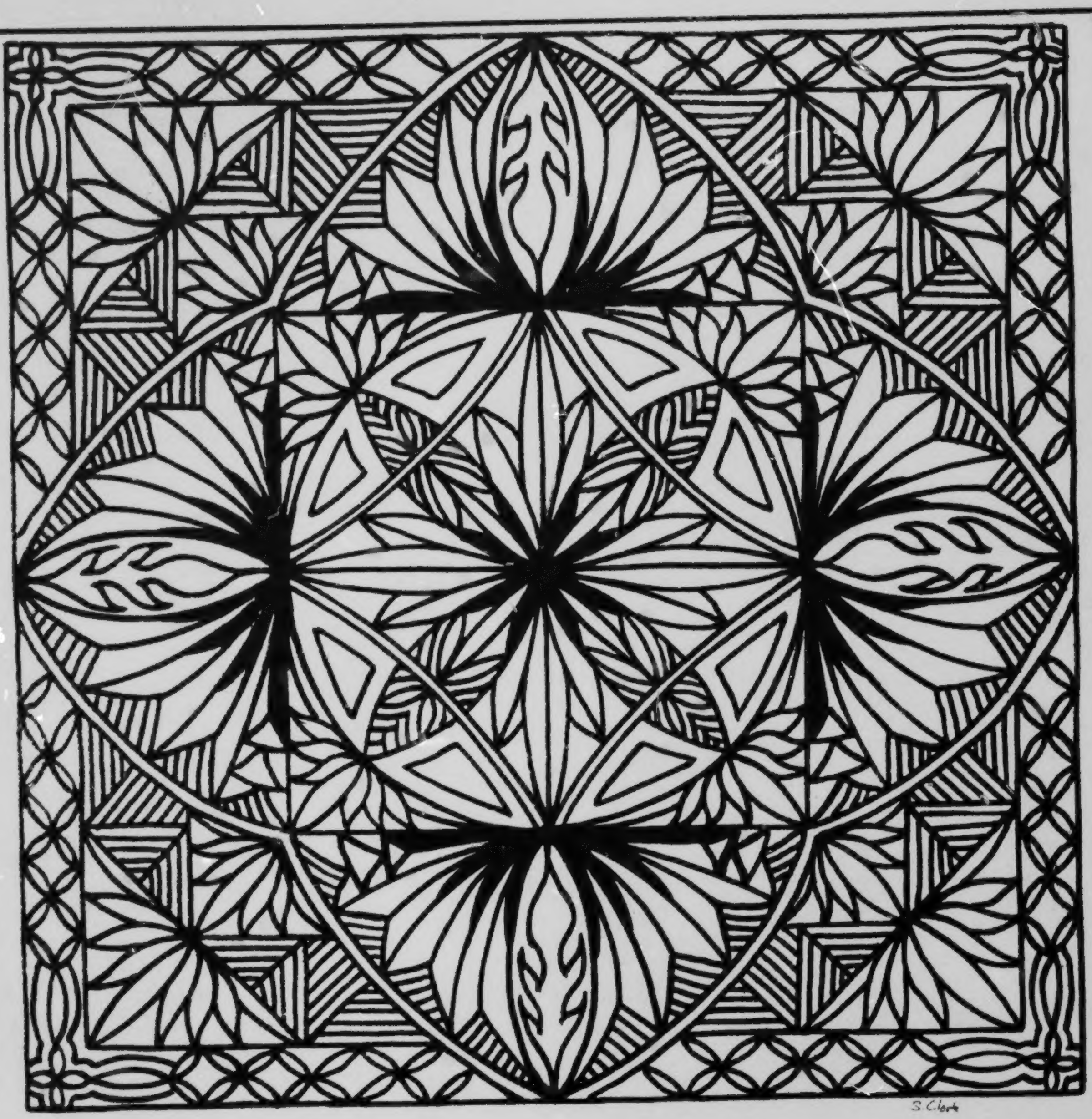
Although rugs and new chairs were still being installed in the new Conference Center on the eve of the conference, it opened with more than 200 delegates and observors or hand as Fiscal Year 1977 drew to a close--and it was a tremendous success. It rekindled a new relationship between American Samoa and the South Pacific Commission, and brought an awareness of American Samoa to many of our Pacific Island friends who visited here for the first time.

The conference also was marked by an event which could have a tremendous impact on the future of American Samoa and the entire South Pacific area. Through the cooperation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Government of American Samoa was able to conduct a demonstration of direct satellite service between the United States and its South Pacific possession. The people of Samoa, who normally receive their television shows one week late because they have to be mailed, heard NBC Nightly News and some PBS programs live for the first time--and even got a brief word of greeting from John Chancellor at the end of the news report.

The brief demonstration was the first step in what might well become a satellite program which would bring American Samoa on a day-to-day basis with the rest of the states and territories of the United States from both an educational and entertainment standpoint, and assist greatly in our political and economic development.

The closing of the South Pacific Conference marked the close of the fiscal year. Our territory has taken on a new look, and the financial task force is hard at work. I feel confident that American Samoa will be in good shape, both financially and physically, when the territory's first elected governor takes office three months from now.

H. Rex Lee
Governor


S. Clark

GENERAL INFORMATION

General Information

The Territory of American Samoa is an insular possession of the United States, administered by the Department of the Interior. Comprising the eastern islands of the Samoa group, it is located south of the equator at 14 latitude and at about 170 west longitude.

American Samoa is composed of seven tropical islands and is the only United States soil south of the Equator. The islands lie some 2,300 miles southwest of Hawaii and about 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand.

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, but the territory is scheduled to elect its own leaders in November of this year. The territory's affairs, within all branches of the United States Government, are handled through the Office of Territorial Affairs, which succeeded the former Office of Territories in a reorganization by the Department of the Interior in February, 1973.

The 29,191 American Samoans are not United States citizens but are classed as nationals and have free access of entry to the United States.

The Samoans are among the last remaining true Polynesians, and they cling steadfastly to their Samoan culture and traditions. The Interior Department and the United States Naval Government before it have strongly supported the people in their desire to preserve their culture, while encouraging them to advance in the areas of health and education.

The total land area of all seven American Samoan islands is only 76.2 square miles, of which the Government of American Samoa occupies 1,400 acres or 2.3 square miles. A very small amount of the land is owned in fee simple by individuals, but over 96 per cent is owned communally and is regulated as to occupancy and use by traditional Samoan custom.

The main island of American Samoa is Tutuila. It runs east and west with a spiny, jungle-covered mountain range running from one end to the other. Tutuila is almost bisected by famed Pago Pago Bay, which is recognized as one of the best harbors in the South Pacific. Governmental operations and a great portion of the commercial activities are located in the bay area.

Aunu'u is a small island off the southeastern shore of Tutuila. The Manu'a group, composed of Tau, Olosega and Ofu, lies about 60 miles east of Tutuila. The Manu'a population is below 4,000. Swains Island, a small privately-owned coral atoll, is about 280 miles north of Tutuila and has a population of about 35 people. Rose Island a small island 250 miles to the east of Tutuila and the seventh in the American Samoan group, is a tiny atoll and is uninhabited.

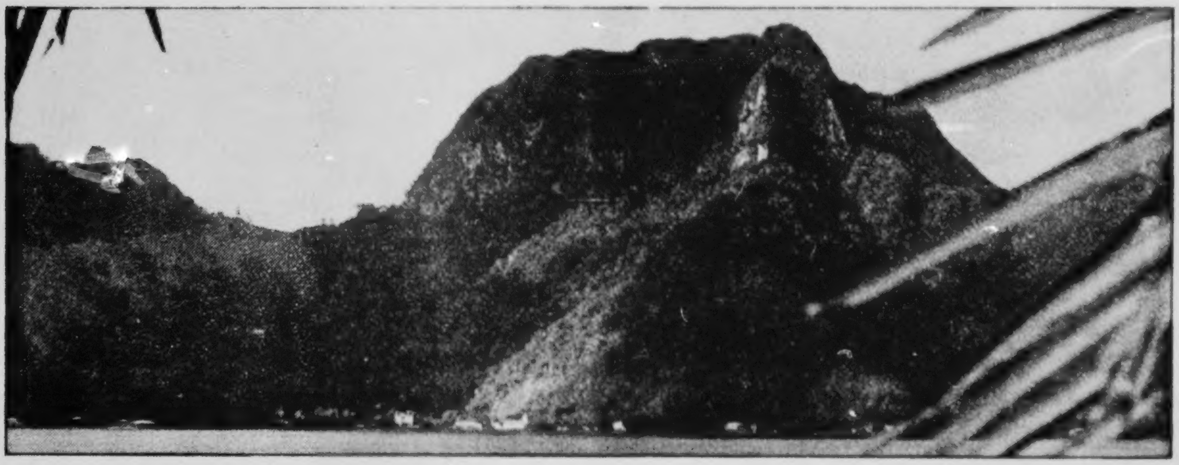
Trade winds and frequent rain make American Samoa's climate normally pleasant.

Because of the heavy rains and mountainous terrain, the soil qualities vary greatly due to leaching. A plant will thrive in one place but will be unable to survive in an area a short distance away. Some fertile valleys have rich clay and sandy loams, but the slopes support only tough growths of jungle.

The people of American Samoa are closely related to the Hawaiians, Tahitians, Tongans and New Zealand Maoris. They are friendly, generous and totally dedicated to ceremonial and mythological practices which are centuries old.

The Samoan social structure is built around the aiga, an extended family which may take in as many as several thousand relatives. At the head of the aiga are matais (chiefs) who guide the communal economy, which still exists to a great degree. The matai is responsible for control of the family lands and property, and it is also his responsibility to care for the well-being of the aiga and to represent it in the county and district councils.

Pago Pago usually receives about 200 inches of rain yearly with most of it falling from December to March. The temperature range is between 70 and 90 and the humidity averages about 80 per cent during most of the year.



History

United States exploration of what is now American Samoa came 61 years before formal relations were established between the powerful nation of the Northern Hemisphere and the group of tiny islands in the South Pacific.

American interest in the islands of Samoa began with a report made by the United States exploring expedition which visited the islands under the leadership of Lt. Charles Wilkes in 1839. It was not until some 30 years later, however, that a formal relationship was entered into with the people of Samoa by a representative of the United States. Primarily as a result of commercial interest in obtaining harbor facilities and rights for a coaling station on the shores of Pago Pago Harbor, the U.S.S. Narragansett visited Tutuila in 1872 and Commander Richard Meade entered into an agreement entitled "Commercial Regulations, etc." with High Chief Mauga, the high chief of Pago Pago. While this treaty was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, it served effectively to prevent foreign influence from asserting any strong claim to the harbor.

In January of 1878, a further treaty of friendship and commerce was negotiated with the leaders of the villages adjacent to Pago Pago, and this treaty was ratified later in the same year. It was proclaimed jointly by the U.S. and what the treaty called "the Government of American Samoan Islands." It remained in force for more than 20 years until it was superseded.

As a result of international rivalry between Great Britain and Germany and because of warfare between various factions of the Samoan population, the United States, Germany and Great Britain entered into a general act on June 14, 1889, for the purpose of providing for "the security of life, property, and trade of the citizens and subjects of the respective governments who were residing in or having commercial relations with the islands of Samoa." This act also had as its aim the desire "to avoid all occasions of dissensions between their respective governments and the people of Samoa" while at the same time "promoting as far as possible the peaceful and orderly civilization of the people."

Under this tripartite agreement a form of government for the islands was brought into being. However, after a trial of some 10 years, it proved to be ineffective and destructive of the ends for which it was created and was superseded by the Convention of 1899. This treaty between the United States, Germany and Great Britain had the aim of "advancing amicably the questions which have arisen between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group of islands" and provided that it would supersede and annul all previous treaties between the powers relating to Samoa.

A major provision of the convention was the renunciation by Great Britain and Germany of any claims to the islands of the Samoa group east of longitude 171 west of Greenwich.

The Secretary of the Navy established a naval station at Pago Pago. In April of 1900, deeds of cession were negotiated with the leading chiefs and orators of Tutuila and Aunu'u, and on April 17 the United States flag was raised for the first time over these islands. On June 14, 1904, High Chief Tuimanu'a, the King of Manu'a and the chiefs of Manu'a agreed to cede their lands to the United States.

Swains Island was settled in 1865 by American trader Eli Jennings and his Samoan wife. Although it had been linked historically to the Tokelau Island chain, Jennings' citizenship linked it to American Samoa. The Jennings family still owns Swains.

Rose Island is still uninhabited and is today a natural wildlife refuge for birds and marine life. It is periodically inspected by a team sent out from American Samoa to insure that no persons are destroying the natural properties of the atoll.

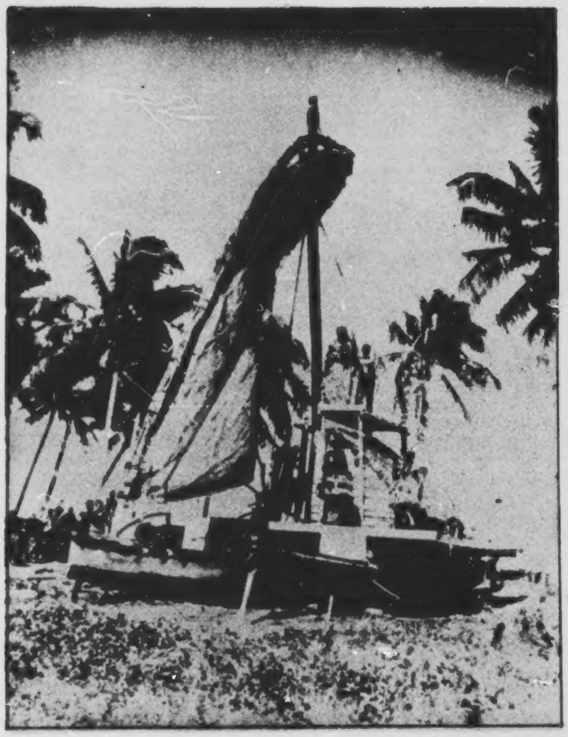
The islands remained under naval administration with Pago Pago as an active naval base from 1900 to June 30, 1951. During this time considerable progress was made in the establishment of public works and medical and educational facilities. Little, however, was done to disturb the traditional village life of the Samoan people.

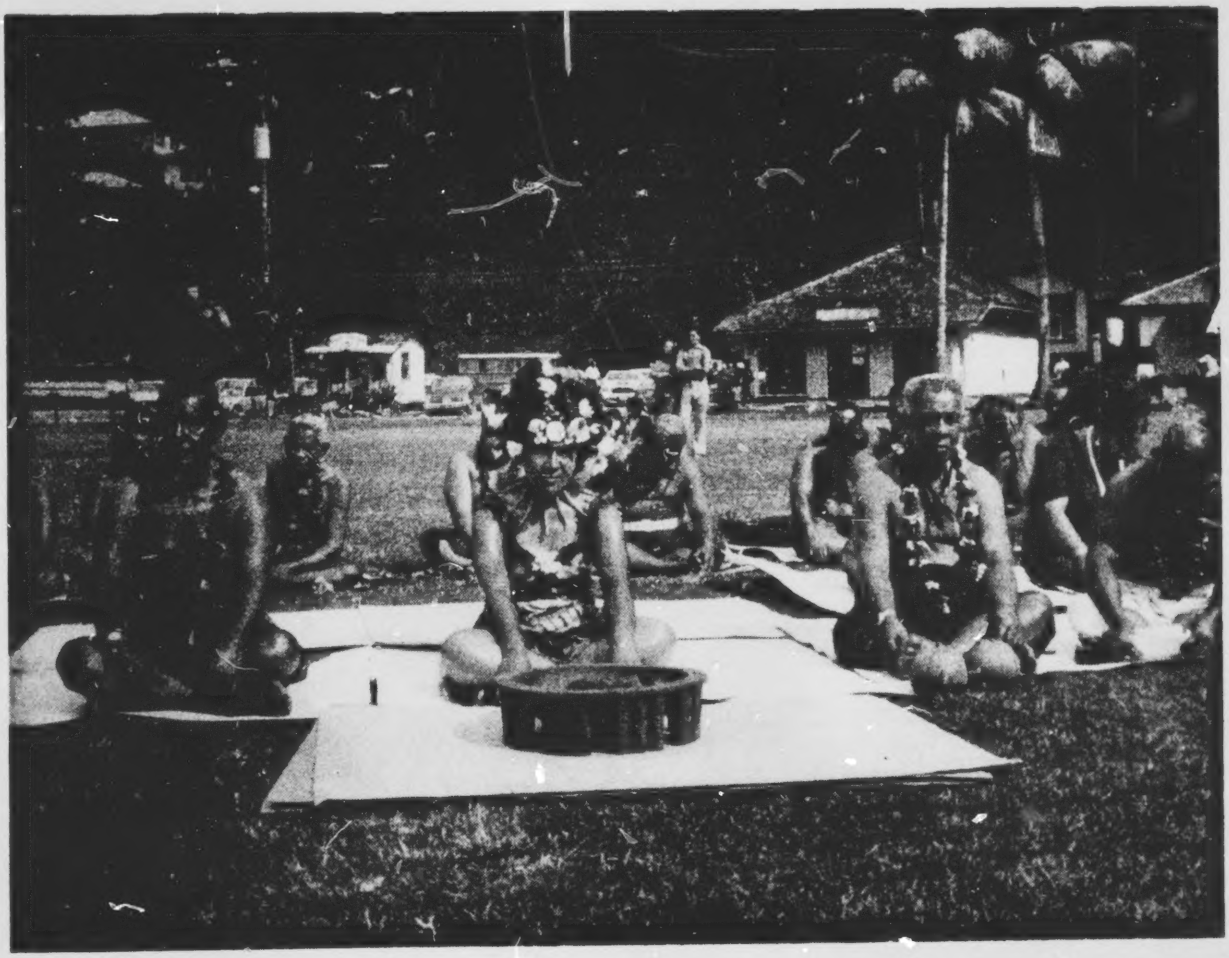
Under the terms of the deeds of cession, the United States agreed that the chiefs of the villages would be permitted to retain their individual control over their separate villages, providing that their control was in accordance with the laws of the United States pertaining to Samoa and provided that such control was not obstructive to the peace of the people and the advancement of civilization. The United States also agreed to respect and protect the individual rights of the people, especially in respect to their lands and other property. As a result of this commitment, no large tracts of Samoan communally-owned land have been alienated during the years that the United States has had administrative responsibility for these islands.

Although the deeds of cession were not formally accepted by the Congress until February 20, 1929, the fundamental personal rights of the inhabitants of Samoa were protected by the Constitution, and the people of American Samoa were given the status of American nationals.

On June 29, 1951, the President of the United States by means of Executive Order 10264 transferred the administration of American Samoa from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951.

Since that time there have been great advances in the social welfare of the people of American Samoa, as well as political advancement towards internal self-government.





LEGISLATURE

Legislature

Total Employees 71
Local 30 Elected 40 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget $764,000

The Legislature, established under Article II of the Constitution of American Samoa, consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The 18 members of the Senate, who serve four-year terms, are chosen by Samoan custom in each of the 15 political counties, while the 20 voting members of the House or Representatives are elected by popular vote in the 17 representative districts and hold two-year terms. One delegate from Swains Island is elected to the House by the adult permanent residents at an open meeting. He has all the privileges of a House member, except the right to vote.

The Legislature meets twice each year for 30-day regular sessions. In Fiscal Year 1977, two regular and four special sessions of the 15th Legislature were held.

The First Special Session convened on January 3 and adjourned the same day. No bills were introduced.

The First Regular Session convened on January 10 and remained in session for 30 consecutive days, adjourning on February 18. Of the 17 bills introduced in the Senate and 52 in the House, nine Senate Bills and 26 House bills were passed and sent to the Governor. He signed into law six Senate bills and 16 House bills, while vetoing three Senate bills and 10 House bills.

The Second Special Session convened on March 28 and adjourned on April 22. There were six bills and two resolutions introduced in the Senate, and six bills and one resolution in the House. Out of the total, three bills and one resolution were passed.

The Second Regular Session convened on July 11, continued for 20 consecutive legislative days, and recessed on August 5. The Third Special Session convened on August 8 and adjourned on August 30. Then, the Second Regular Session resumed on August 31 and adjourned on September 13. The Fourth Special Session, which passed and approved in principle the preliminary budget for Fiscal Year 1978, convened on September 6 and adjourned on September 23.

The Second Regular Session, together with the Third and Fourth Special Sessions, introduced 123 bills, 57 in the Senate and 66 in the House. Out of this total, 23 Senate bills and 22 House bills were passed and sent to the Governor, who signed into law 19 Senate bills and 16 House bills. He vetoed four Senate and six House bills.

Bills Passed

PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1977

P.L. No. 15-1 - An act creating the American Samoa Special Education Act of 1977, providing means for educating children with handicapping conditions.
P.L. No. 15-2 - An act amending 1 ASC 201, relating to the manner in which the American Samoa Code may be cited.
P.L. No. 15-3 - An act amending 5 ASC 409, adding a new subsection requiring the Lands and Titles Division of the High Court to render a decision within 30 days of the close of a case.
P.L. No. 15-4 - An act amending 15 ASC 7802 performing a housekeeping function to clean up an incorrect internal citation.
P.L. No. 15-5 - An act amending 22 ASC 2003 (a) (5), relating to powers of the Commerce Commission.
P.L. No. 15-6 - An act amending 5 ASC 206, requiring temporary associate judges to be confirmed by the Senate.
P.L. No. 15-7 - An act creating a new section 1 ASC 700, prohibiting persons from holding more than one matai title.
P.L. No. 15-8 - An act repealing PL 13-25, a 1973 law which placed a moratorium upon the importation of kegs of corned beef.
P.L. No. 15-9 - An act amending 12 ASC 1114, raising Customs Office service fees collected by the Department of Port Administration.
P.L. No. 15-10 - An act amending 15 ASC 261, creating new sections 15 ASC 262 and 263, providing for degrees of crime or burglary and providing penalties.
P.L. No. 15-11 - An act prohibiting the distribution of obscene materials and providing penalties for violations.
P.L. No. 15-12 - An act amending 3 ASC 1415 (c), removing the alternative of granting an employee an alternative day off in lieu of a public holiday worked.
P.L. No. 15-13 - An act amending 2 ASC 4 and creating a new section 2 ASC 5, providing for legislative compensation in the law; providing that legislature may raise its own compensation; and providing for a delayed effective date.
P.L. No. 15-14 - An act amending 24 ASC 54, reducing the maximum work week for computation of overtime.
P.L. No. 15-15 - An act creating an Early Childhood Education program within the Department of Education and amending 18 ASC 201.
P.L. No. 15-16 - An act amending 15 ASC 341, redefining the crime of criminal negligence.
P.L. No. 15-17 - An act to be known as the "Uniform Accident Reporting Act" for American Samoa providing penalties, and for other purposes.

P.L. No. 15-18 - An act amending 24 ASC 460, 465 and 470, correcting internal citations within the Workmen's Compensation Act.

P.L. No. 15-19 - An act amending 20 ASC 2141, providing the board with authority to make exceptions in the rates for cargo going to North Shore of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Swains Island and the Manu'a group of islands.

P.L. No. 15-20 - An act reprogramming $1,235,000 from savings within local grant match funds available during fiscal years 1976 and 1977 for further needed operating, capital improvement, and special programs in fiscal year 1977.

P.L. No. 15-21 - An act creating a new title 25A relating to comparative negligence; creating in tort actions the doctrine of comparative negligence.

P.L. No. 15-22 - An act entitled the "Child Protection Act of 1977", providing for procedures to avoid abuse to children or those who may be mentally retarded.

P.L. No. 15-23* - An act providing for an elected local governor and lieutenant governor of American Samoa; and for other purposes; and providing for a contingency and delayed effective date.

P.L. No. 15-24* - An act appropriating and reprogramming unobligated funds of the American Samoa Gubernatorial Advisory Commission to the Legislature; and providing an immediate effective date.

P.L. No. 15-25* - An act amending 19 ASC 3 (b), raising the compensation of the Delegate-at-Large from $25,000 to $35,000 a year, and providng an immediate effective date.

P.L. No. 15-26 - An act amending 29 ASC 3, excluding the Development Bank from dollar limits on agriculutre crop loans.

P.L. No. 15-27 - An act allowing insurers of any origin to do business upon qualifications in American Samoa, and repealing 12 ASC 1401.

P.L. No. 15-28 - An act amending 15 ASC 642, performing a housekeeping function of correcting spelling within the embezzlement statute.

P.L. No. 15-29 - An act amending 10 ASC 1701 (c), performing a language cleanup concerning insurance rates.

P.L. No. 15-30 - An act amending 2 ASC 802 (4), correctly referring to an agency that has changed its name.

P.L. No. 15-31 - An act providing that members of the Government of American Samoa must resign their positions prior to running for either governor or lieutenant governor, creating a new 3 ASC 3 (f).

P.L. No. 15-32 - An act providing for the regulation of election campaign contributions and expenditures, and for other purposes.

P.L. No. 15-33 - An act reprogramming $1,174,383 for savings within local grant match funds available during fiscal year 1976 and 1977 for further needed operating, capital improvement and special programs in fiscal year 1977.

P.L. No. 15-34 - An act prescribing penalties for those who either overspend or over-obligate budgets or appropriations, and "Anti-deficiency Act" for American Samoa, creating new 3 ASC 100 and 101.

P.L. No. 15-35 - An act amending 12 ASC 1651, providing the period of the learner's permits consistent within the Code.

P.L. No. 15-36 - An act amending 16 ASC 701, reducing the age of majority from 21 years to 18 years, relating to guardianships.

P.L. No. 15-37 - An act creating a new 15 ASC 5105, providing for appeals in criminal matters by the Government under certain circumstances.

P.L. No. 15-38 - An act amending 2 ASC 802 (7), providing the Legislative Reference Bureau the power to continuously recodify the law under the guidance of the Senate and House Committees on Rules Policies.

P.L. No. 15-39 - An act amending 27 ASC 404, 1002 and 1203, changing the place of posting three property notices from Utulei to Fagatogo.

P.L. No. 15-40 - An act creating a new 15 ASC 4602, providing an exception to the statute of limitatins in filing criminal accusations.

P.L. No. 15-41 - An act granting the Commissioner of Public Safety the authority and responsibility for motor vehicle inspections and registrations, and authorizing staggered termination dates of annual registrations established by rule; amending 22 ASC 402, 404, 1402, 1404, 1405 and 1408.

P.L. No. 15-42 - An act enacting a new Election Code; creating a new Chapter 4 of Title 19; Amending 19 ASC 201 and 204; repealing 19 ASC 202, 203, 205, 207-11, 401-07, 451, 501, 502 and 701-06; and for other purposes.

P.L. No. 15-43 - An act prohibiting contract employees from engaging in any form of private business whatever during their contract terms; creating a new 3 ASC 810.

P.L. No. 15-44 - An act prohibiting more than $4,000 for scholarship money going to any one student.

P.L. No. 15-45 - An act amending 24 ASC 436 (a) (1), increasing the maximum funeral benefit from $400 to $1,000.

P.L. No. 15-46 - An act amending 3 ASC 1723 (e), providing a new medical separation possibility within the retirement system.

P.L. No. 15-47 - An act amending 3 ASC 1511, providing that employees of the Government of American Samoa may work for political candidates under certain circumstances, and providing an immediate effective date.

P.L. No. 15-48 - An act amending 19 ASC 1602, redesignating the chairman of the Campaign Spending Commission.

P.L. No. 15-49 - An act empowering the Treasurer of the Government of American Samoa to bond certain employees and not to release those bonds until all exceptions have been satisfied, creating a new 3 ASC 103.

P.L. No. 15-50 - An act amending 12 ASC 1123, adding 34 ASC 404, providing for an excise tax refund under customs laws.

P.L. No. 15-51 - An act creating 27 ASC 6 and 7, relating to unauthorized surveyors and criminal penalties for violations of law and rules.

P.L. No. 15-52 - An act providing for application for the Federal Income Tax Regulations in American Samoa, amending 34 ASC 203 (a); reinstating the Investment Tax Credit, creating 34 ASC 204 (25); imposing an alternate minimum income tax, creating 34 ASC 204 (26); requiring payment of estimated income taxes by individuals and corporations; and for other other purposes.

P.L. No. 15-53X - An act approving the final budget of the Government of American Samoa for Fiscal Year 1978; and to provide for an immediate effective date.

P.L. No. 15-54 - An act amending 11 ASC 7073 (b); providing an exception to the garnishment prohibition against the United States with regard to the collection of child support and alimony.

P.L. No. 15-55 - An act amending 18 ASC 1201, including a second year student from Community College on the Board of Higher Education.

P.L. No. 15-56 - An act establishing a Code of Fair Practices for Legislative Investigating Committees, creating 2 ASC 1300-15.

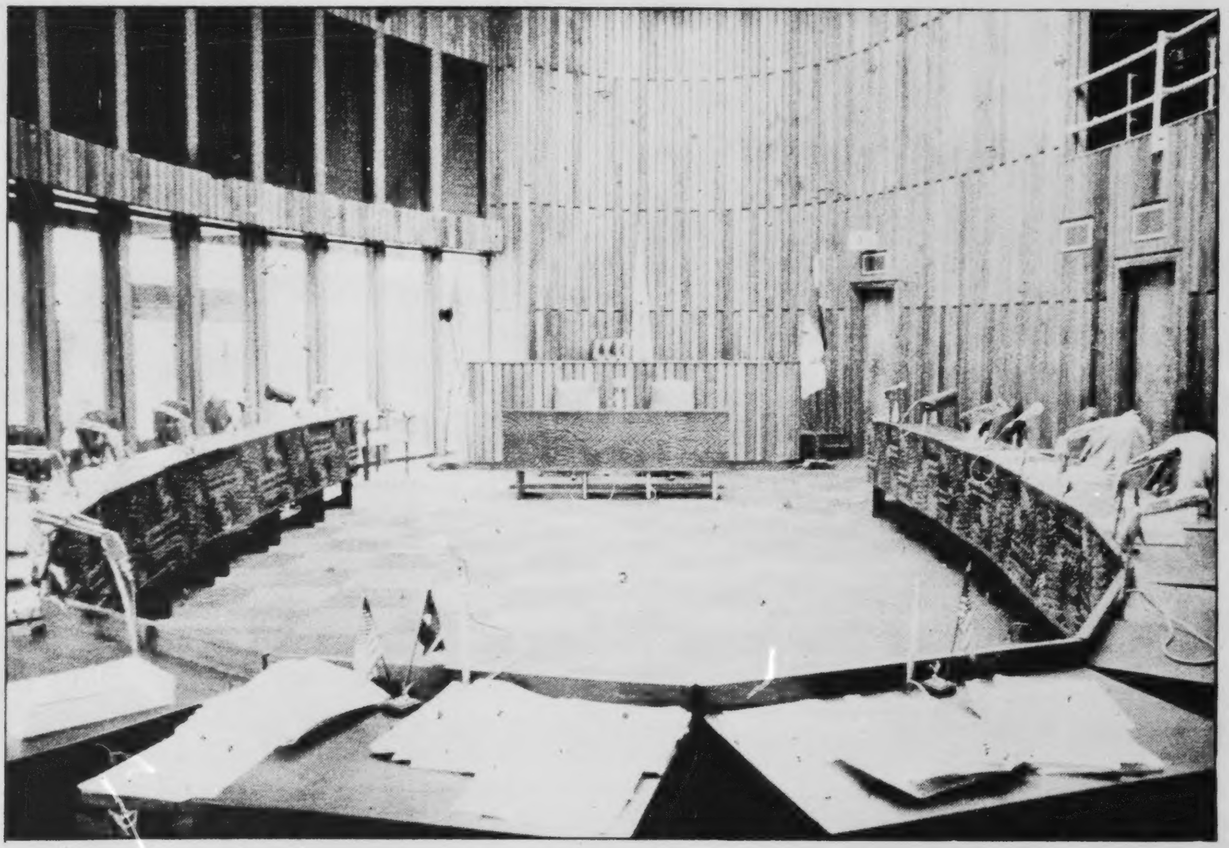
P.L. No. 15-57 - An act to separate the public defender from the Governor's Office and create it with the Judiciary.

P.L. No. 15-58X - The "Executive Budget Act" of American Samoa; creating new sections 3 ASC 2301-08, 3 ASC 203, and 3 ASC 231 relating to budget procedures; and for other purposes.

P.L. No. 15-59 - An act providing that home entertainment equipment dealers must maintain adequate service departments and supplies of parts.

P.L. No. 15-60 - An act amending 5 ASC 408(c), providing for the establishment within the Trail Division of the High Court of a Circuit Department to improve the delivery of service of the administration of justice; and for other purposes.

* Passed in second special session
X Passed in fourth special session



Judicial

Total Employees 26
Local 22 Contract 2 Federal 2
Basic Operation Budget $384,500

The High Court of American Samoa, empowered by the U.S. Constitution and established by the Constitution of American Samoa to provide independence of the Judicial Branch, is the tribunal of original jurisdiction in the territory.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justice are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Five Associate Judges, one of whom is designated Chief Associate Judge, are appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the Chief Justice, subject to the confirmation of the Senate of American Samoa. Such additional Temporary Associate Judges serve the High Court as required to avoid conflicts of interest.

The High Court is composed of four divisions: Appellate, Trial, Probate, and Land & Title, the latter division being concerned with land and matai (chiefly) title cases. Court proceedings are generally conducted before a panel composed of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice and two Associate Judges, increased to four in capital cases. Matai title cases are conducted before a panel of three Associate Judges.

In criminal matters, the rights accorded the accused are substantially identical to those provided in the U.S. courts, except that no right to trial by jury is provided by the Constitution or Code of American Samoa.

During FY '77, the backlog of old cases was eliminated. In this process, it became apparent that the Court was unable to either assess or project its caseload and fiscal situation. The reasons for this situation included an extended period in which there was only one Justice in the territory; the departure of the law-trained Clerk of Court; a lack of trained local hire Clerk's Office personnel; the lack of trained administrative personnel; and a government-wide absence of effective fiscal controls.

The patent need for remedial programs was met in January by the establishment of a Judicial Planning Committee, composed of the new Chief Justice, the Chief Associate Judge, and an Associate Judge who is also a member of the supervising board of the Territorial Criminal Justice Planning Agency. A grant was secured from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and remedial action began as follows:

--A training team of "dirty hands" consultants was retained for a long term consultancy to correct and update the Court Clerk's records, design a record system appropriate to the Clerk's Office, and train personnel in their tasks. Files and records of the Clerk's Office were located and placed in proper order, records of pending litigation were reconstituted and placed on the Court calendar, and accurate analysis of the Court's function. The court reporters were placed under a Chief Court Reporter, and the procedures for reporting were redesigned to ensure proper function.

--Administrative and fiscal functions were centralized and assigned to a Court Administrator. The local hire incumbent was placed in charge of fiscal, contractual, personnel and budgetary functions. Training for the Administrator and her staff, on and off island, was commenced with the assistance of LEAA grant funds. A private accounting firm was retained to establish and monitor fiscal systems and to conduct a year-end audit of the Court's fiscal affairs. Property and library inventories were taken. A librarian was retained. Library records were corrected and controls were installed. A contractor was retained to redesign the office of the Associate Judges and construction was completed. A reporting system was designed to reflect the monthly status of the Court's caseload and budget.

--A Probation Officer was hired, separating the functions of the Juvenile and Probation Officers. A secretary was provided for this office.

--Liaison between the Judicial and Executive branches was reestablished and the previous tension relieved. The branches pursued their common aim toward a high standard of service to the territory and arrived at a mutual understanding of their respective functions.

The Court operated within its budget in FY '77. Certain funds were reprogrammed to permit the extra utilization of Temporary Associate Judges to clear the dockets of the backlog of cases. Case filings averaged 70 new cases per month, exclusive of traffic. Case disposition was stabilized at about the same rate. The growing backlog was halted and the Court dockets reflected an approximate average workload of 500 cases.

Federal "speedy trial" standards are being met in the Criminal Court. There was no contract public defender in FY '77 for the first time in several years. Instead, the Governor established a fund to pay attorneys appointed to defend indigents, and the private Bar assumed the responsibility for indigent defense. Civil cases in all classes are generally current. Land Title cases, by their nature, proceed slowly and are difficult to resolve; most of the Associate Justice's time is obligated by these proceedings Appellate casefilings reflected a steady rate of increase. A major conference held in American Samoa by the Committee on Pacific Territories of the U.S. Judicial Conference resulted in a proposal for a new statutory structure for appeals in FY '78.

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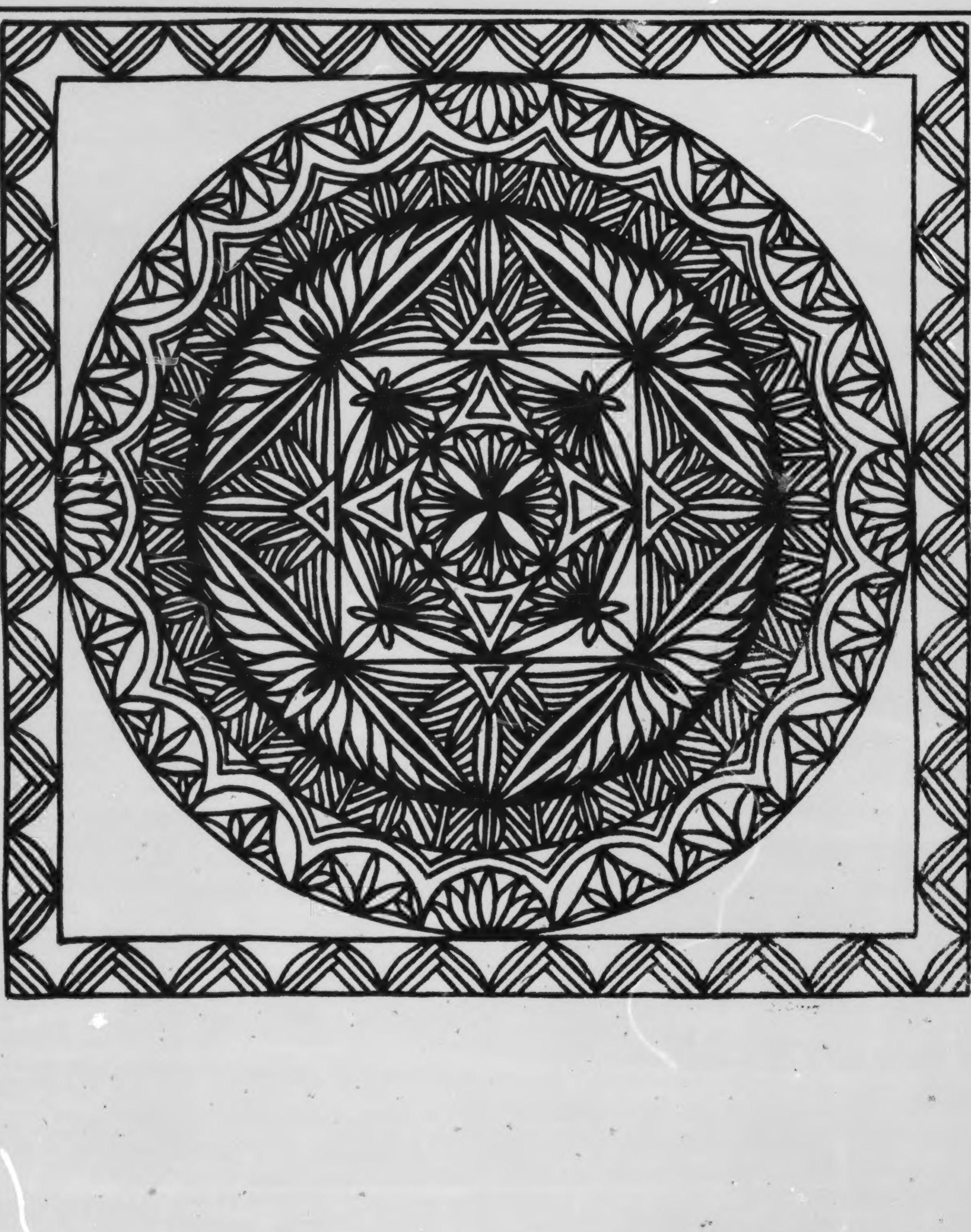

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Attorney General

Total Employees 47
Local 45 Contract 1 Federal 1
Basic Operation Budget $352,500

The Department of Legal Affairs of American Samoa is composed of the Office of the Attorney General, Office of Immigration and Office of the Territorial Registrar.

The Office of the Attorney General provides legal services to GAS, including preparation and review of all legal documents involving the government. This includes contracts, land transactions, business organizations and investments, legislation and administrative regulations. The office prosecutes or defends all civil cases involving the government, prosecutes all criminal cases, and represents the government in administrative hearings. It also implements the Equal Employment Opportunity Program, as well as the American Samoa election code. It is the responding and initiating agent on uniform reciprocal enforcement support matters. During FY '76, the office handled 56 civil cases, 178 criminal cases, and 1,600 administrative hearings.

The Office of Immigration implements the Governor's authority as a passport and consular official and is responsible for the registration of alien residents, control of visitors and deportation matters. During the year, it processed and issued 866 passports, 2,604 letters of identity, 2,266 non-immigrant visas and 464 immigrant visas. A total of 80,737 people visited American Samoa during the year, and registered alien residents totalled 1,587.

The Office of Territorial Registrar records, preserves and certifies copies of all documents properly present for registration. During the year, the office recorded 24 land titles, 35 land transfers, 41 matai titles, and other miscellaneous documents for an overall total of 1,233 documents.

LEAA

Total Employees 8
Local 5 Contract 3
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded

The American Samoa Criminal Justice Planning Agency provides both technical and financial assistance to all local criminal justice agencies. These functions are carried on using a full-time professional planning staff and funds from the Law Enforcement Assistant Administration (LEAA).

The central focus of efforts of this Office is governed by an annual Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice, which outlines problems and priorities, solutions and projects for funding. This plan for 1978, prepared by local staff, has been approved and will provide $185,250 to operate projects in American Samoa. The major portion of these funds will be used to continue a number of the 30 grant projects presently funded by this office.

Two of the major accomplishments in the past year were the ground-breaking for a new Territorial Correctional Facility at Tafuna and the awarding of a contract for renovation of the Police facility in Fagatogo. A third aspect of this capital construction program for the near future includes the renovation of the existing Youth Center. Other LEAA funds have been used in projects to support staff, purchase needed equipment, provide staff training and develop a coordinated emergency communications system.

In the past year, the staff activities have concentrated on improving the efficiency and responsiveness of the criminal justice system of American Samoa. This has included the development of an improved record system in the Police Department and the promulgation of rules governing the privacy and security of criminal history information.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Administrative Services

Total Employees 115
Local 97 Contract 18
Basic Operation Budget $1,467,000

The Department of Administrative Services, managed by the Treasurer, provides financial and accounting support, computer services, printing, record management support, and inter-governmental mail services to all agencies of the Government of American Samoa. In addition, the Tax Division serves the territory in the administration of the income tax laws and regulations.

Early in FY '76, design and implementation of an automated financial accounting system was undertaken by Haskins & Sells, who were awarded the contract in 1975. The design and implementation of this system was a cooperative effort that included active participation by representatives of the Legislature, the Executive Branch, and the Department of the Interior. Various subsystems were implemented in FY '76, until the full system became operational at the beginning of FY '77.

The system was designed to provide all departments and offices with monthly reports that detailed financial activities and financial status reports. Full implementation was accompanied by many problems, including inadvertent failure to convert all data, incomplete programming, insufficient training of operating staffs and users of the reports, and failure to establish sufficient internal controls and procedures that would insure accuracy throughout the system. During the later part of FY '77, it became evident that data produced by the system contained many inaccuracies and omissions.

The Governor appointed a task force consisting of personnel drawn from the Department of Administrative Services, the Office of the Territorial Auditor, and the Governor's Office. Personnel from other agencies were used on a selective as-needed basis. The task force undertook the mission of examining account balances and generating the necessary entries to correct the problems. The task force is to provide the Governor with a status report on the financial condition of the Government of American Samoa by November 30, 1977.

Computer support is provided by an IBM Systems 3 Model 10 Computer and perepheral equipment. It utilized 20 disc packs, with a capacity of 400 million characters. In addition to supporting the accounting system, it supports an automated personnel system, utilities billing system, and traffic violations system.

Late in the fiscal year, the department was reorganized into three operating areas: an Information Systems Division, with responsibility for computer operations, systems analysis and programming; a Financial Management Division, with responsibility for all accounting and financially-related activities; and a Tax Division that administers the income tax laws and regulations of American Samoa.

Training of the department's staff and users of the automated Fiancial Accounting System was accelerated and intensified, with defined objectives and schedules being the core of the training program. A key objective was the training of career personnel in preparation for promotion and the assumption of greater responsibilities.

During FY '77, the department moved closer toward the goal of providing all agencies of the government with meaningful financial reports that will serve as effective management tools in achieving accountability for a budget of $62,381,000, including Department of Interior grant-in-aid of $22,084,000, other federal grants of $23,721,000, direct congressional appropriations of $798,000, local appropriations of $9,582,000, and receipts of enterprise and special revenue funds of $6,206,000.

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Manpower Resources

Total Employees 39
Local 38 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget $371,000

The Office of Manpower Resources provides a variety of services for the Government of American Samoa in the fields of personnel administration, classification, recruitment of both stateside contract employees and local career service employees, training of current GAS employees to improve knowledges and skills, administering the Workmen's Compensation and Retirement Program, and forecasting government personnel needs for the future. At the end of the fiscal year, it included one contract employee and 44 local employees organized into the following divisions; Office of the Director; Personnel Operations; Retirement, Benefits and Safety; and Training.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Several changes in the Executive Branch of government and the departure of the director in the early part of the fiscal year placed a burden on the career service Deputy Director, who was named Acting Director. Although progress did not occur at the rate expected, he reactivated the Intergovernmental Personnel Act, which was on the verge of being curtailed due to the late submission of audit reports to the regional office in San Francisco.

In re-establishing relations with the regional office, the IPA coordinator travelled to San Francisco to straighten out past overdue accounts, submit past due audit reports and re-negotiate for continuation of the grant. At the close of the fiscal year, GAS was eligible to apply for grant funds under the act.

The total Government of American Samoa work force at the end of FY '77 was 3,929, including 180 contract specialists, seven federal employees, 59 elected officials, 2,648 local career service employees, and 1,035 employed under special public service programs. A breakdown by job classes showed 45 per cent were support employees (clerks, labors, technicians, etc.) 24 per cent were teachers and principals, 20 per cent were individual contributors, supervisors, or functional specialists, or master craftsmen, and 11 per cent were employed as middle to top management within the government.

The contract recruitment was busier, with an increase in the number of contract specialists from 161 in FY '76 to 187 in FY '77. This meant more processing of incoming and outgoing contract employees, assigning government-owned housing, and corresponding with prospective candidates.

PERSONNEL OPERATIONS

The Personnel Operation Division consists of the Records Branch, Classification Branch, Data Control Section and the Recruitment Section. The major functions of the division are receiving and screening out all applicants for government job vacancies; responding to inquiries regarding job classification and salary matters; maintaining records of career service employees of government, including contract employees, federal employees and inactive employees; and auditing all incoming documents utilized in establishing positions and recruitment of employees to insure efficiency in the Automated Personnel Management System.

TRAINING DIVISION

Training Division activities increased during the year, providing more employment and training opportunities for the unemployed, under-employed and disadvantaged population of the territory.

Through the U.S. Department of Labor, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) provided funds totalling $2,354,296 for American Samoa during FY '77. The CETA grants included $287,520 for Title I (work experience, on-the-job training, classroom training, etc.); $443,006 for Title II (emergency, public service employment and training); $44,254 for Title III (summer employment for economically disadvantaged youths); $1,524,985 for Title VI (public service employment); and $54,531 as a special grant to the Governor.

Titles II and VI allocations also included stimulus funds which were for a spending period of 18 months, from May 1977. Additional funds for employment were received from the Revenue Sharing Division of the U.S. Treasury Department under the Anti-recession Fiscal Assistance (ARFA) in the amount of $44,671 were awarded for the last quarter of FY '77.

At the end of the fiscal year, total participants employed under various programs provided by the Training Division were 812. A breakdown by each title enrollment showed 197 trainees in Title I, 141 participants under Title II, and 413 under Title VI. In addition, 61 persons were employed on a full-time basis under the ARFA program. Participants in work experience and training programs were placed throughout the public sector, including GAS and local federal agencies. Other participants were recruited for employment and training with private businesses under the on-the-job training program.

The ratio of males/females participating was 57 per cent males and 43 per cent females. Forty five per cent received training in the area of clerical work, 20 per cent as technicians, 25 per cent in trades skills, and 10 per cent worked in unskilled labor jobs. Under public service and emergency employment projects, 70 per cent were males and 30 per cent were females.

CETA funds provided jobs for the unemployed population working on community improvement projects in villages in Tutuila and the Manu'a Islands. Projects included road building to the village of Fagamalo on Tutuila and the Matasaua road between Sili and Olosega villages in Manu'a. Other major projects included village beautification, tourist attraction sites preparation, African Snail control, solid waste control, live bait fish experimentation, cultural enrichment projects with the Museum and Arts Council, and the sea wall for Ta'u village in Manu'a.

A total number of 2,540 people filed applications for CETA vacancies, and 1,442 were placed for employment or classroom training. Terminations during the year totalled 612, of which 40 obtained permanent employment with agencies they were placed in for training. A total of 1,120 persons was still on the waiting list at the end of the fiscal year. Forty per cent were interested in clerical jobs, 19 per cent were interested in trades skill work, 24 per cent were for technical work, and 17 per cent were interested in unskilled labor. Through joint efforts with the Community College, Adult Basic Education Program, Skills Center and other vocational training resources, 180 trainees attained much needed skills in English, office practice and skilled trades.

The youth of American Samoa also were provided part-time employment through the CETA in-school and summer programs. One hundred and 50 secondary school students participated in the in-school program which, like the summer program, enabled many students to gain their first exposure to different jobs they have an interest in. The summer program (SPEDY) employed 493 students from the age of 14 to 21.

The major addition to employment assistance provided by the Training Division involved expansion of training programs to the private sector. Through the On-The-Job (OJT) component of CETA Title I, reimbursement of up to 50 per cent of training costs to the private firms was provided for new trainees in a wide variety of jobs. Three firms had participated by the end of the fiscal year, employing 11 trainees. However, as more local businesses were introduced to the program toward the end of FY '77, participation in the OJT program is expected to increase in the coming year.

RETIREMENTS, BENEFITS AND SAFETY

A total of 20 employees was eligible to receive retirement benefit checks during the fiscal year. The Involuntary Medical Retirement Law passed in 1974 became effective in FY '76 and added 14 new employees to the list. The total number of employees receiving benefits at the end of the fiscal year was 148, and their total annual benefits were $327,996. The shares paid by GAS and employees to the Retirement Fund for the fiscal year were $964,489, while the total contribution paid by both the employees and the GAS is estimated at $4.6 million--an increase of $600,000 over the previous year.

The Workmen's Compensation Section recorded 250 cases of injury, four of which resulted in death. The Occupational, Safety and Health Act (OSHA) Compliance Section ceased operation due to the resignation of the OSHA Compliance Officer in the early part of the fiscal year. Five applicants were on file at the end of the fiscal year with the OSHA regional office in Honolulu for a replacement. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, OSHA Statistical Program, prepares an annual report on occupational injury and illness statistics for GAS and the private sector of American Samoa. This report is submitted annually to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Public Works

Total Employees 645
Local 617 Contract 28
Basic Operation Budget $4,656,500

The Department of Public Works is responsible for providing engineering, design, construction and support services for all Government of American Samoa capital improvement projects; maintaining and servicing all GAS buildings, roads, grounds and other public facilities; and operating and maintaining the electrical, water, sewer, and solid waste disposal systems in the territory.

The responsibilities of the department have increased in recent years as the scope of GAS's capital improvements programs has broadened, and as the facilities and systems of the territory have been developed, upgraded or expanded. Gradually, the department's functions have shifted their emphasis from the development of individual projects to the management of substantial and critical service areas such as roads, water, sewer and power systems and government facilities.

Public Works, which consists of some 750 employees, was responsible during FY '77 for the management of a capital improvement budget for new construction in excess of $20 million. Major construction projects included airport runway improvements, community college expansion, water/sewage/power systems improvements, and road and harbor construction. These projects are in various stages of development, from early studies to final completion. The majority of this work is being accomplished by private contractors, with engineering support provided by Public Works personnel. Design and construction projects presently under contract with private firms amounted to $11,418,646 during FY '77. The department has the responsibility for administering these contracts and also for performing quality control inspections.

In order to provide an organization structure which will provide effective management of these diverse and critical service areas, the department is divided into eight divisions:

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division is responsible for all financial, personnel and general administration for the department. It is also responsible for all contracting functions and right-of-way matters. With the recent changes in the GAS accounting system and the substantial increase in capital improvement expenditures, this area was extremely busy during FY '77 monitoring and controlling project costs. Improvements have been made during the year to provide improved fiscal controls over operating budgets and CIP funding.

CIVIL DIVISION

The Civil Division is responsible for the planning, design and construction of civil projects and services such as roads, harbors, sidewalks and seawalls. During FY '77, two major road projects were under construction: the "Top Mile" project and the improvement of the highway from Faga'itua to Masausi Junction. Also, work continued on the strengthening of the runway and taxiway at Pago Pago International Airport, and a contract recently was let for construction of a small boat harbor at Ta'u. Safety projects, such as the construction of new sidewalks and culvert headwall removal, were given particular emphasis.

Financed by a $3,900,000 grant from the Economic Development Agency, design was completed and construction begun on the expansion of American Samoa Community College. In addition, construction projects in various stages of development, from design to completion, included the completion of a new Community Conference Center, design of a new Territorial Correctional Facility, a new multi-purpose classroom building, and major additions to the airport terminal.

CONSTRUCTION DIVISION

The Construction Division is responsible for providing support services to all departments of GAS and to the private sector. The division operates the heavy equipment pool and the construction materials plant, which provides construction materials such as crushed rock, ready mix concrete and hot mix asphalt. Government "force account" construction is the responsibility of this activity. The Construction Division participated in FY '77 in such projects as major slide and road repair work, the construction of the Fagamalo road, and several sidewalk projects.

FACILITIES DIVISION

The Facilities Division is responsible for the maintenance of all government buildings, grounds and highways in the territory. With the climatic conditions and the age of many facilities, maintenance is a constant problem. The division is attempting to increase the performance of its employees through on-the-job training. Improvements have been made in the area of maintenance control and program planning/scheduling. A highly successful summer program for rehabilitation of school facilities was completed, and new procedures for care of contract worker housing has improved this problem area.

New sidewalk in Utulei.

Public Works engineer inspects slide damage in Aua.

SPECIAL SERVICES

Special Services is responsible for the enforcement of all building regulations and zoning ordinances within the territory, and for the performance of quality control inspections on all GAS construction contracts, as well as "in-house" projects completed by the Construction Division. With the increase in cost and magnitude of contracts requiring inspection this fiscal year, the workload of this division was increased substantially.

WATER, SEWER AND SOLID WASTE

This division is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the territory's water and sewer system and for solid waste collection and disposal. Improvements have been made during the year in the operation of the government water system, and renovation was begun on the sewage system. Highlights of the division's activities included the rehabilitation of the Utulei sewage treatment plant and all lift stations, implementation of a new records keeping system to identify delinquencies and maximize revenues, and identification of faults and illegal connection in water and sewer lines. Efforts have been made to upgrade the skill of division personnel and to implement an effective preventive maintenance program.

WATER SYSTEMS DIVISION

This division was established in FY '76 in order to effectively administer the capital improvement programs in the area of water systems. It was given the responsibility for the planning, design and project management of all water and wastewater projects.

During the fiscal year, construction was completed on the installation of 24-inch and 20-inch transmission lines between the well fields in the Western District and the high-usage Bay Area. Construction is also nearing completion on booster pump stations at Pago Pago and Faga'alu. When these are functional, the entire Bay Area will be provided with a more reliable and better quality source of potable water. Additionally, engineering and construction work was begun on transmission extensions to the Western and Eastern Districts.

System improvement efforts are shifting focus toward expanded ground water sources, additional storage capabilities, improved treatment processes, and extensions to Eastern and Western District villages. The design for major rehabilitation of Amercian Samoa's waste facilities was nearing completion during FY '77. It is anticipated that bids for the actual work will be opened early in FY '78.

ELECTRIC UTILITY DIVISION

During FY '77, the Electric Utility continued its efforts to rebuild all electrical facilities. Two new 2,500 KW units were added to the system, one at the Tafuna plant and one at the Satala plant. It is anticipated that by early 1978, the total capacity will be 21,000 KW, which will allow for a 100 per cent back-up power supply. This is without the Army units which presently are being used part time and will be completely phased out in June of 1978.

Other improvements include new electrical switchgear in the Satala plant which permits operation of the power plant as two separate units. This means that one half can be shut down for maintenance, while the other half continues operation as normal. The Satala plant also has newly-constructed parts storage, shop and operator facilities. Improvements also have been made in the electrical power distribution system. The utility line crews have replaced more than 200 power poles and worn out lines. The new power lines are of armless construction, which will eliminate outages during high winds. Currently under way is the complete re-conductoring of power lines from Tafuna to Leone.

Material Management

Total Employees 67
Local 66 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget $613,500

The Office of Material Management experienced a major change in its organizational structure in Fiscal Year 1977.

Contracts and Leases, formerly a branch under the Administrative Division, was transferred to the Attorney General's Office. The administration and responsibilities for the Territorial Liquor Store was transferred to the Treasurer's Office, leaving the accountability of the Liquor Store, Liquor Bond (wholesale warehouse) and the Duty Free Shop at Pago Pago International Airport to Material Management. The Administrative Division was deleted and the Property Management Division, formerly a branch under the General Supply Division, was created.

The Office of Material Management, which included 67 Samoans and one inventory contract specialist employee, is divided into three separate divisions--Procurement, Property Management and General Supply.

The Procurement Division is responsible for all purchases by the Government of American Samoa. During the fiscal year, it issued 6,521 purchase orders for a total of $12.9 million. U.S. and G.A.S. contractors received 4,287 purchase orders for a total of $7.6 million, while foreign sources received 282 orders for a total of $649,745. Local vendors received 1,952 orders for a total of $135,520.

The Property Management Division maintains property record cards on GAS owned Property Class II (buildings) valued at $20.5 million. It also maintains records of household furniture issued to government housing valued at $1 million, and maintains records of Property Class III (capital equipment) valued at $4.7 million. This division also handles the inventory and disposable function for Material Management. The inventory team completed two major inventories in FY '77, one for the General Supply warehouses and one for Marine Railway. It also completed a year-round inventory of all household furniture in Government housing and buildings. The disposal team conducted four auctions during the fiscal year to dispose of excess materials and supplies.

The General Supply Division is responsible for shipping, receiving, storing, and issuing all general supply items. The division has three branches--Stock Control, Shipping and Receiving and Warehousing.

The Stock Control Branch maintains the inventory record cards for approximately 4,200 line items of material valued at $2.5 million. There were 12,726 stub requisitions processed, with an average of three line items per stub or 38,178 line items processed for a total of $1.9 million. Cash sales and proceeds from public auctions held during FY '77 amounted to $178,508.

The Shipping and Receiving Branch received all in-coming material marked for the Government of American Samoa, which in FY '77 amounted to 37,805 pieces of freight totalling 7.4 million pounds in both air freight and surface transportation. The total number of receiving reports processed was 1,621. This branch also is responsible for preparing materials for distribution to departments of GAS and preparing materials for shipment off-island.

The Warehouse Branch is responsible for storing of all materials and supplies stocked by the Government. It administers five warehouses, an outside storage area, and provides security for stored materials. This branch also provides a delivery service for General Supply-stocked items to all ordering offices of GAS.

Audit

Total Employees 11
Local 8 Contract 3
Basic Operation Budget $137,500

The Territorial Audit Office provides an on-going program for independent appraisal of Government of American Samoa financial systems, including the safeguarding of assets, the evaluation of internal control, and the evaluation of operating units. The office is organizationally located in the Executive Branch and reports directly to the Governor.

The Audit Office staff was increased during FY '77 from three professionals to 10 professionals and an administrative secretary. This full staff was attained late in May. During the fiscal year, work was performed in the following categories:

--Special Audits & Reports: U.S. Civil Service Commission Intergovernmental Personnel Act Grant No. 74AS01, U.S. Civil Service Commission Intergovernmental Personnel Act Grant No. 75AS01, U.S. Civil Service Commission Intergovernmental Personnel Act Grant No. 75AS02, U.S. Civil Service Commission Intergovernmental Personnel Act Grant No. 75AS03, Economic Development Administration Grant No. 99-6-09524 for Tourism Development, General Fund Bank Reconciliation, and Government of American Samoa Retirement Fund Financial Audit for the period September 1, 1971 to September 30, 1976.

--Investigations and Reviews: Financial Management System, Marine Railway physical inventories, Marine Railway receivables, Duncanson-Harrelson Contract, Receipts of the Department of Education's School Lunch Program, Receipts of the Department of Education's Student Activities Fund, Bingo rental fees and permits, Pacific Time Corporation's quota, Compensatory time, and the Airport Duty Free Liquor Concession Contract.

--Petty Cash Audits: Numerous unannounced petty cash audits were performed in various departments and agencies.

In August, the entire staff of the Audit Office was assigned to assist the Administrative Services Department in reconciling and straightening out the financial records of the government.

Budget and Planning

Total Employees 6
Local 4 Contract 1 Federal 1
Basic Operation Budget $135,000

The Office of Planning and Budget is responsible for the formulation, presentation and execution of the budget for the Government of American Samoa. Within these areas of responsibility, the office performs the following functions:

--Directs and coordinates all interdepartmental program planning and budget developments for GAS; assists all GAS agencies in the preparation of individual program plans and budgets, evaluates these plans and budgets, and formulates alternate program plans and budgets, as appropriate, for recommendation to the Governor; prepares all annual budget documents, reprogramming proposals, and supplemental appropriation requests; directs and coordinates the defense of all budget-related proposals before the Legislature of American Samoa; participates with the Governor in defense of all GAS annual budget requests, reprogramming actions, and supplemental appropriation proposals before the Department of Interior, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Congressional Committees.

The total budget for the Government of American Samoa for FY '77, including Department of Interior budget authority, local appropriations, grants from other federal agencies, and receipts of industrial/commercial operations (enterprise & special revenue funds) was $62,381,000. Of total Department of Interior and local funding, $22,166,500 was allocated for basic operating programs; $7,702,000 for capital improvement programs, $357,000 for special programs, and $2,228,500 for local matching funds necessary to receive approximately $23,721,000 in other federal grants. Not included within these total budget figures were additional local revenues of $3,328,000, which constituted local revenue collections in excess of total FY '77 local revenue appropriations enacted by the Legislature of American Samoa.

During the fiscal year, a local supplemental appropriation proposal and two local reprogramming requests were developed by the Office of Planning & Budget and defended before the local Legislature. The supplemental appropriation enacted in October totalled $120,000 and included funding for the American Samoa Gubernatorial Commission and increased support for the Audit Office. The first reprogramming action effected in January totalled $1,235,000 and included as the major program items provision for further needed improvements to the Aua-Afono road and funding for construction of a Conference Center adjacent to the Rainmaker Hotel. The second reprogramming action in September totalled $1,174,383 and included funding for repairs to road and water systems damaged during the heavy spring rains, increased costs of the Department of Health for off-island medical care and medical supplies, and other miscellaneous expenses which were not previously anticipated or budgeted during FY '77.

In May, the FY '79 Program Strategy Paper, requesting a $22,551,000 Department of Interior funding planning allowance for FY '79, was prepared and submitted to the Department of Interior. Based upon this proposal, the individual GAS agencies were requested in June to submit detailed budget estimates for those activities for which they were responsible. In August, the requested FY '79 Department of Interior planning allowance was approved.

In August, the FY '79 PRELIMINARY budget proposal, totalling $46,343,500 (excluding enterprise and special revenue fund receipts) was developed and submitted to the local Legislature. On August 30, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution approving the FY '79 PRELIMINARY proposal in principle. Subsequently, in early September, the FY '79 budget estimates were prepared and submitted to the Department of Interior.

As a final major activity of the Office of Planning and Budget in FY '77, the FY '78 FINAL budget proposal totalling $42,091,500 (excluding enterprise and special revenue fund receipts) was prepared and submitted to the local Legislature in September. It was approved and signed into law by the Governor.

EDUCATION

Education

Total Employees 804
Local 742 Contract 62
Basic Operation Budget $4,786,500

American Samoa's public schools are organized into one system, consisting of Early Childhood Education, Elementary Education, Secondary Education and Special Education. During Fiscal Year 1977, the system served a total of 9,896 students on a budget of $7,823,623, including $4,786,500 in Department of the Interior grants-in-aid and local appropriations, and $2,465,923 in other federal grants.

Early Childhood served nearly 2,000 three, four and five-year-old children in 135 centers in 54 villages on Tutuila, Aunu'u and Manu'a islands. Nearly 400 five-year-old children from village centers accessible by car were brought to the Betty Kendall Johnston ECE Training Center for the purpose of experiencing more learning activities and to benefit from field trip experiences. Bi-weekly in-services were conducted during the fiscal year to upgrade ECE teachers professionally. The concept of individualized instruction was initially introduced and implemented in village centers. The budget was $329,975.

The Elementary Division included 25 schools and a total enrollment of 5,622. Team teaching and individualized instruction are the major processes of teaching.

Departmentalized instruction was introduced and continuously implemented at Pago Pago, Leone Midkiff and Alofau Schools at Grades 7 and 8. This gave upper level students the opportunity to meet with two to four teachers a day on different subject matters. It also provided an opportunity for students under non-Samoan teachers to meet with Samoan teachers for their bilingual-biculture subject. Taputapu was the only school still organized as an open classroom, with grades 1 through 7 in one big building.

Nine schools were involved in the Samoan Elementary English Program (SEEC), and four of the nine maintained the program from grades 2 through 7. The other five used SEEC from grades three through six. Television instruction still was implemented, but there were only two to three telecast lessons a week for some subject matter. There were telecast lessons for Oral English everyday for grades 1 through 8. Teachers usually followed up the activities on the English grammar pattern, which students observed and responded to during Oral English telecasts.

Non-televised subjects included Samoan Language Arts from grades 1 through 4, Science and Health in all grade levels, math in grade 8, and bilingual-bicultural studies. Teachers planned and prepared student activities from textbooks. Teachers were encouraged to emphasize the use of the English language in classrooms in their teaching and in most of the time that they communicate with students, but they also can use their mother tongue when necessary.

In previous years, almost all students from level 1 through 4 sat on the floor and used locally-made floor desks. By the end of the fiscal year, nearly every student in the Elementary Division was provided a desk.

The Secondary Division, consisting of four high schools with a total enrollment of 2,144, highlighted its activities during FY '77 with preparation for renewal of its schools' accreditation status with the Western Association of Schools and Colleges Accrediting Commission. After a review in the spring, the Commission awarded Samoana High School full accreditation status for five-years and awarded three-year accreditation status to Leone, Faga'itua and Manu'a High Schools.

To establish a better working relationship between school administrators and classroom teachers, each teacher was evaluated at least once last year, using Department of Education-established models for evaluation. This model exemplified administrator-teacher rapport and improvement of classroom instruction. The high school administrators, teachers, students and parents also worked closer together, through PTA meetings, field days and community projects.

The Special Education program, initiated in 1971 for seven full-time and 35 part-time students, served approximately 170 children with a staff of 30 during FY '77. This includes 15 severely or multiple handicapped children who had never received any public school services prior to the establishment of their class. The preschool program served 10 children ranging in age from 18 months to six years, a special elementary program served 30 children ranging in age from six to 13 years, and a special secondary program served 35 children ranging in age from 14 to 21. A program for the deaf and hard of hearing served 12 children on Tutuila Island and six in the Manu'a group. A speech and communications program served 25 students.

In an attempt to locate all non-served handicapped children in American Samoa, the Special Education staff mounted an intensive village by village search during the last three weeks of the 1976-77 school year. This program was expected to find all handicapped children who are currently non-served. In January, the Legislature of American Samoa passed Public Law 15, the American Samoa Special Education Act of 1977, which extends the "free public education" provided by the Samoan Constitution to all handicapped children.

Activities of supporting services:

--Instructional Development: Designed, selected and implemented instructional programs and materials to improve the professional growth of the teaching staff through effective in-service training. These activities included six curriculum sections--Language (Samoan and English), Social Studies, Science, Mathmatics, Career Education and Music/Art.

--Library Services: The program director received her Masters of Arts degree in

Librarianship, a library manager earned her Bachelor of Arts degree, and approximately 80 per cent of library workers participated in community college courses and/or inservices to improve skills. With the help of federal funds, 22 reading centers were in operation during fiscal year, and nearly 700 students enrolled in the Summer Reading Program.

--Business Services: The division was responsible for budgetary control; educational and financial records, reports and research; fiscal and business management; departmental bookkeeping; processing and certifying requests for payments; reviewing, analyzing, and circulating monthly and quarterly expenditure reports; preparing and processing all travel authorizations; planning facilities construction and other capital improvements; and reviewing, processing and monitoring all agencies and personnel.

--Publications: This operation was moved from its former quarters to a smaller area in the DOE warehouse, however the move led to a more efficient operation. The printing portion was transferred to the Government Printing Office, but Publications continued to process materials for distribution to the school and other divisions of DOE.

--Supply Services: Supply brought together in one location all of the mostly commonly used materials needed to carry on the instructional program in the schools, making regular deliveries on a weekly basis. During FY '77, it processed 12,500 printing requests, filled 550 orders, and issued 5,100 items with 1,300 deliveries.

--School Food Services: This activity involves approximately $1.25 million annual, 94 per cent of which is provided by federal grants through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. During FY '77, more than 9,000 students participated in the program daily.

--Personnel Office: Personnel processes personnel action requests, annual and sick leave requests, time cards, and records of student population. With a new payroll system, 992 payroll time cards and hundreds of annual and sick leave requests were processed for DOE employees during each two-week pay period. The office processed 1,376 requests for resignation, termination, demotion, recruitment and pay adjustments, while executing 1,501 position actions.

--Public Transportation: During FY '77, DOE's 15 school buses transported 7,015 pupils daily, traveling more than 750 miles per day. Seventy-five per cent of all students attending public and private schools in American Samoa ride to and from school each day. In addition, there are eight extra runs each school day to transport vocational and driver training pupils from four high schools to the Tafuna Skill Center and the Drivers' Training Range at Tafuna. Extra curriculum field trips are provided upon request.

--Financial Aid: During the fiscal year, 98 students were attending off-island colleges and universities under the scholarship program. Fourteen of these were seniors, including two in their last year at Fiji School of Medicine. Of the 12 seniors attending mainland colleges and universities, nine graduate in May, two graduated in August, and one dropped out before meeting requirements for graduation. Of the 11 seniors who graduated, four returned to American Samoa and were employed by the government. The other seven remained in the U.S. either to gain practical experience in their respective fields or continue graduate studies.

Community College

Total Employees 93
Local 72 Contract 21
Basic Operation Budget $807,000

American Samoa Community College attained several milestones during Fiscal Year 1977, the sixth year of its existence. The college was granted full accreditation by the Accrediting Commission for Community and Junior Colleges, Western Association of Schools and Colleges. A facilities master plan for future development was completed, and a grant for $3.9 million was obtained from the Economic Development Administration to proceed with the first phase of plant development. An experimental satellite communications terminal was installed that includes the college and the territory in the PEACESAT experimental educational and cultural satellite network.

In September, 1977, the Board of Higher Education's dual responsibility to act concurrently as the State Board of Vocational Education was terminated, and that function was tranferred back to the Board of Regents of the elementary/secondary schools by the Governor. Three members of the Board of Higher Education had the opportunity to attend national meetings to better acquaint themselves with the problems and developments in the nation's higher education institutions.

The year was marked by more than usual continuity in administrative positions. The president remained through the end of his contract and will continue until the inauguration of an elected governor in January, 1978. Accountability for the expenditure of funds was delegated to the operating academic division level. The key position of Business Manager has been vacant since August 1, causing additional workload for other staff members.

Emphasis continued on staff development, with several key positions being established with grant fund support. A new library facility, renovated from an existing building, was accepted in September and incorporates a holding of professional materials for improving staff development.

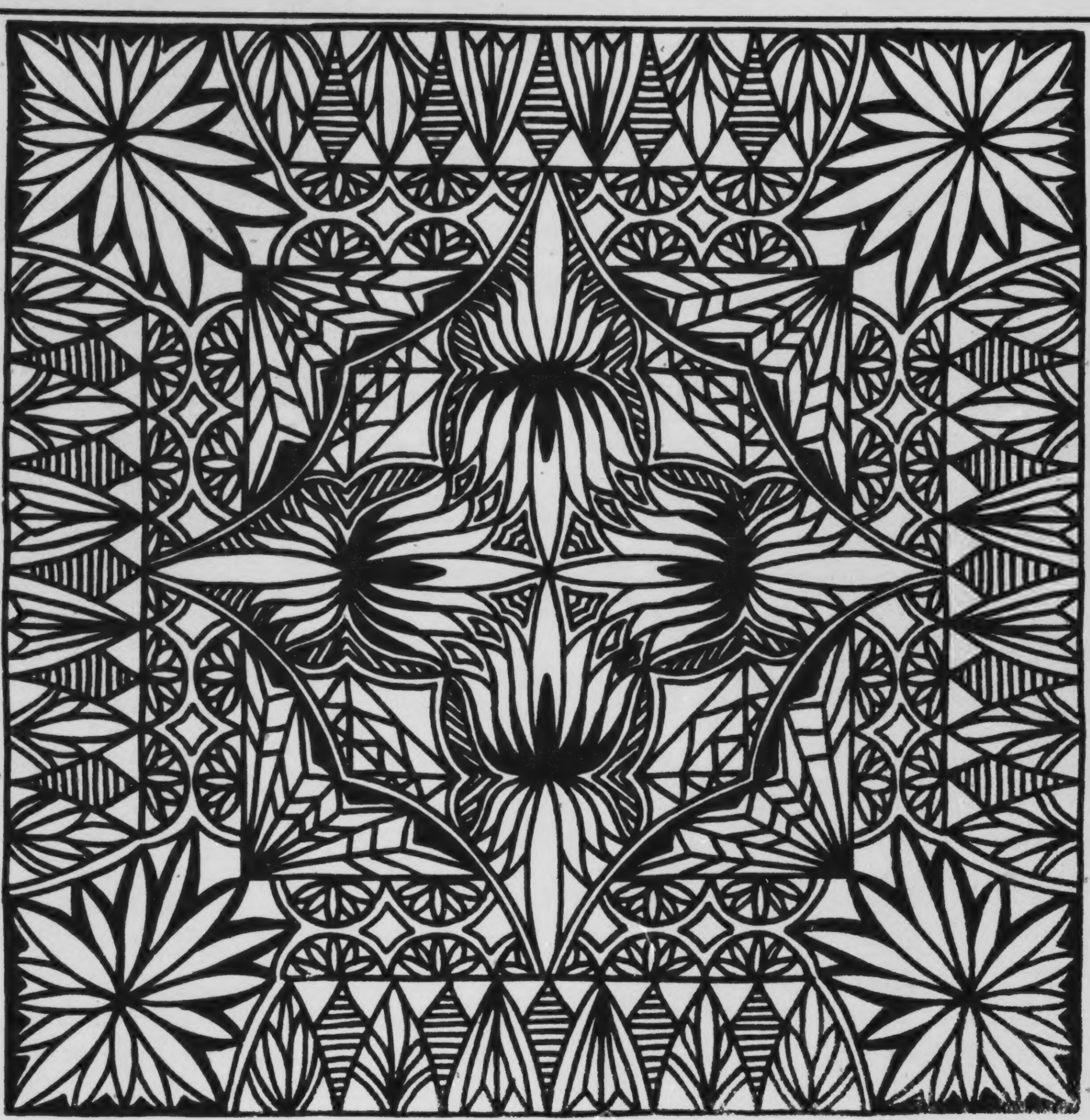
The first course to be offered locally via the PEACESAT satellite was a continuing education course for in-service training of nurses. It was conducted by a University of Hawaii instructor communicating from the Honolulu campus. Other courses were planned, but prospective students seemed unwilling or unable to pay the resident tuition fee.

Although a formal contract has not been awarded, the college community is anticipating the first phase of construction which will include buildings for science, nursing, fine arts, student center, auto body repair and painting and a gymnaisum.

Adult education, which has been relatively ineffective in the past, has been considerably strengthened with new administrative and instructional staff. An extension building has been renovated by staff members near the center of activity in Fagatogo.

An improved system of processing student registration data has been incorporated, facilitating better accounting and information methods. College classes in the vocational trades at Tafuna were rescheduled to afternoons to allow the Department of Education to conduct vocational training at the facility. This permitted high school students to use much better equipment in their training than was formerly the case. At the end of the fiscal year, a selection and appointment was made to staff a Community Service Division, an area previously neglected.

Enrollment in the fall of 1977 was lower than the previous year, due to various factors, including an increase in the number of public service jobs for the young people of the Territory. Academic standards were raised for students desiring to enter degree programs, while additional staffing and support were directed into developmental English and math programs.



MEDICAL SERVICES

Health Services

Total Employees 398
Local 379 Contract 19
Basic Operation Budget $4,015,500

There were no major outbreaks of contagious diseases in American Samoa during Fiscal Year 1977, but all precautions were taken against the fear of an outbreak of Swine Influenza on a worldwide basis. Under a program implemented by the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, the Public Health Division was supplied with influenza vaccine, types Victoria A and Swine, for the territory's entire population.

Wide publicity informed the public that the vaccine was available, free of charge, and Public Health personnel manned several key sites in the territory for administering the vaccine. However, only 1,752 of the approximately 30,000 persons in the territory elected to take the vaccine. No cases of Swine Influenza were diagnosed in American Samoa, and there were no serious complications among those who received the vaccine.

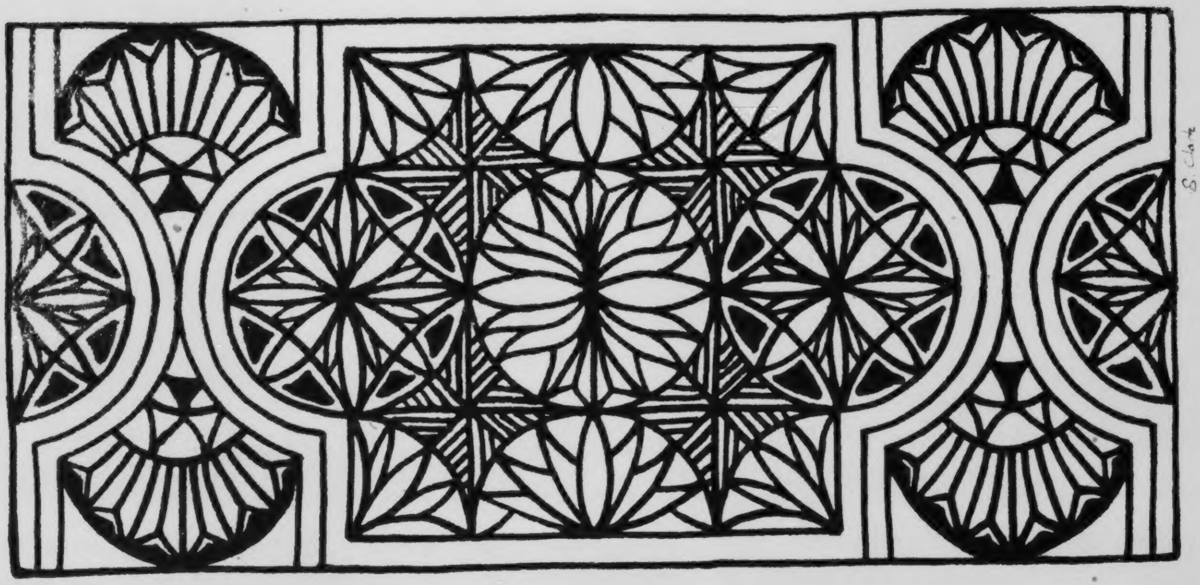
The medical staff at Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center was enhanced and augmented by the services of various specialists who worked tours of duty ranging from two weeks to one year. They included plastic surgeons, a board certified internist, a radiologist, a general surgeon, family practice medical doctors, a laboratory technologist, a dentist and an optometrist. These specialists came as volunteers and received minimal financial benefits in the way of housing, small stipend for food and, if here for three months or longer, transportation.

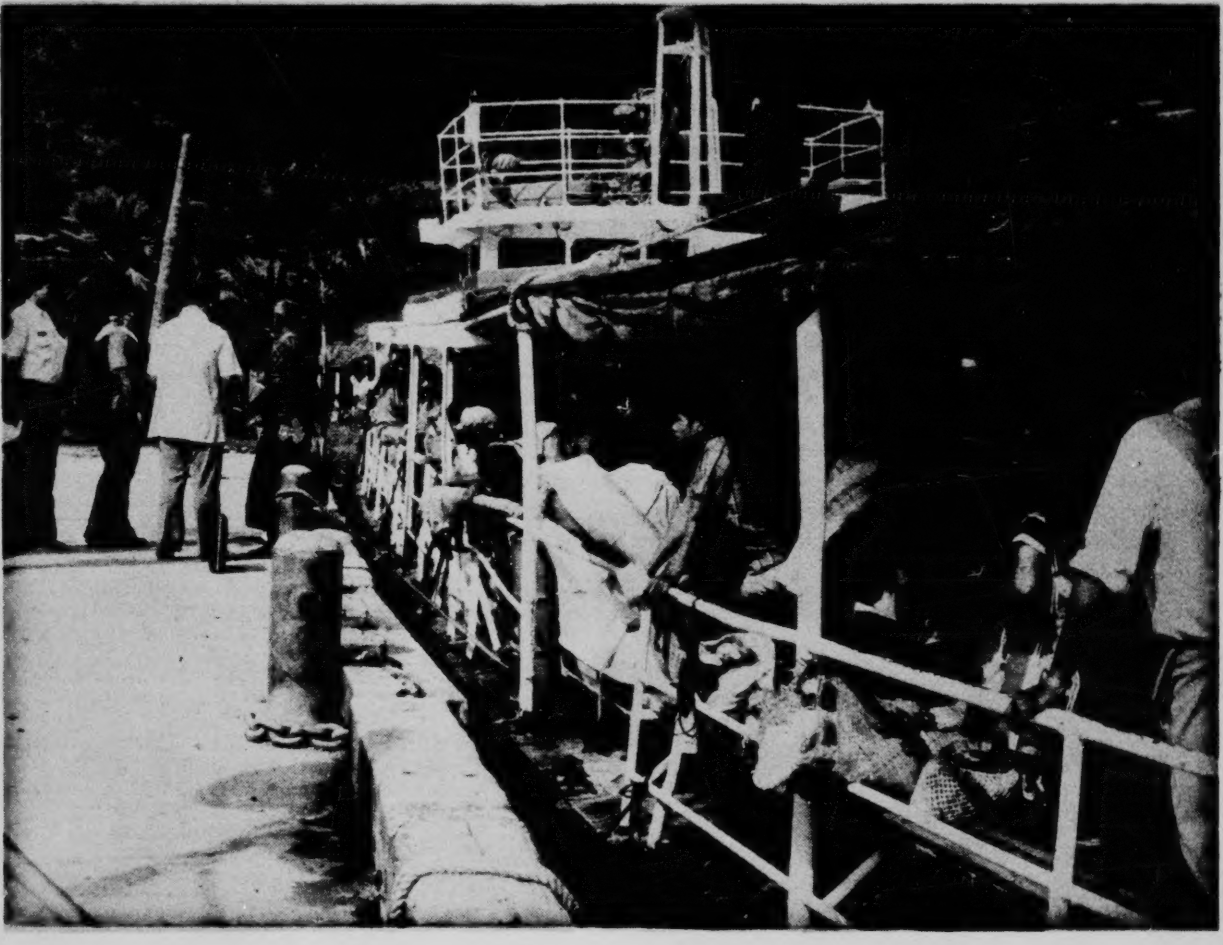
The Legislature of American Samoa enacted legislation for dealing with child abuse and child neglect. Two new grants were received from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare--one for family planning and the other for the screening and case finding of children with hearing defects, so that assistance could be given them.

Plans were finalized for the installation of two artificial kidney units at the Medical Center. By FY '78 end stage renal disease patients will be able to receive dialysis on island. An M.D. family practitioner and the wife, who is a laboratory techncian, were contracted to provide resident medical care for the people of the Manu'a Islands for one year, beginning January, 1978.

The Women's Hospital Auxiliary, a volunteer group, augmented the non-medical services. They provide for the medical and nursing staffs and to the patients and their families. They purchased a color television set to be used for audio-visual educational programs for the medical staff. The Women's Auxiliary, the Lava Lava Golf Club, and the Pan Pacific South East Asia Women's Organization donated $1,000 each to the Medical Center for improving facilities.

At the end of FY '77, the medical staff included 10 Medical Doctors, two Doctors of Dental Surgery, 16 Samoan Medical Officers, three Samoan Dental Officers, 16 Registered Nurses and 160 Licensed Practical Nurses. In addition, there were six Medical Doctors and one Doctor of Dental Surgery serving as short-term volunteer specialists.





TRANSPORTATION

Port Administration

Total Employees 129
Local 127 Contract 2
Basic Operation Budget $722,000

The Department of Port Administration reported a 72 per cent increase in revenue during Fiscal Year 1977, compared with the previous year. The income comes from four divisions: Customs, Harbor Masters, Water Transportation and the Airport, which derives its income mainly from landing fees, rental spaces and properties.

The Customs Division entered and cleared 801 vessels during FY '77, collecting excise taxes of $1,322,182 in addition to $16,333 for customs/quarantine services. The excise taxes were broken down as follows: beer, cigarettes, etc., $1,003,545; firearms and ammunitions, $10,293; motor vehicles and parts, $259,197; petroleum products, $2,569 (excluding those imported by fuel companies, which pay taxes directly to the Treasurer's Office); construction materials, $7,690; and soft drinks, $38,896. The $16,333 for services came from business permits, import permits, phytosanitary permits, entrance and clearance, and attendance after regular working hours. The plant and animal quarantine service of the Customs Division also assisted the Department of Agriculture in an effort to eradicate and control an invasion of giant African Snails.

In the Harbor Master's Division, pilotage services were furnished as needed by vessels, both inbound and outbound, and as required when shifting vessels to either an anchorage, buoy, cannery docks or fuel dock. In recent years, Port Administration has sought the expansion of dock and shoreside facilities, because of the increased number of large cruise ships and container vessels which visit American Samoa regularly. It has recommended that the main dock be extended by from 400 to 600 feet and a second 2,000-horsepower tug be acquired because of the large vessels now entering the port.

During FY '77, Port Administration handled 59 container ships of from 600 to 820 feet in length, 36 general cargo ships, 12 oil tankers, 18 cruise ships, six naval vessels, two tugs and tows and 14 supply ships. This does not include the Oriental fishing fleets which supply the two canneries and inter-island vessels.

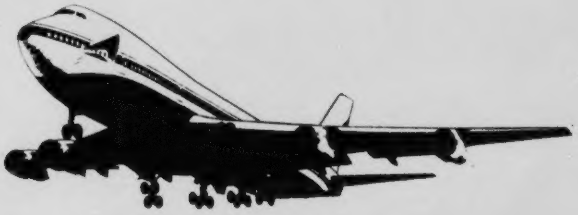
The Royal Yacht Britannia made an official visit from February 6-10, during which time Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and her entourage boarded the vessel for a tour of the South Pacific. Special services were provided to the Britannia during her visit. However, facilities for yachts are virtually non-existent, necessitating anchorage over a large area of the harbor. There were 120 yachts entered, 78 cleared on departure, and 42 were anchored or moored at buoys at the close of the fiscal year.

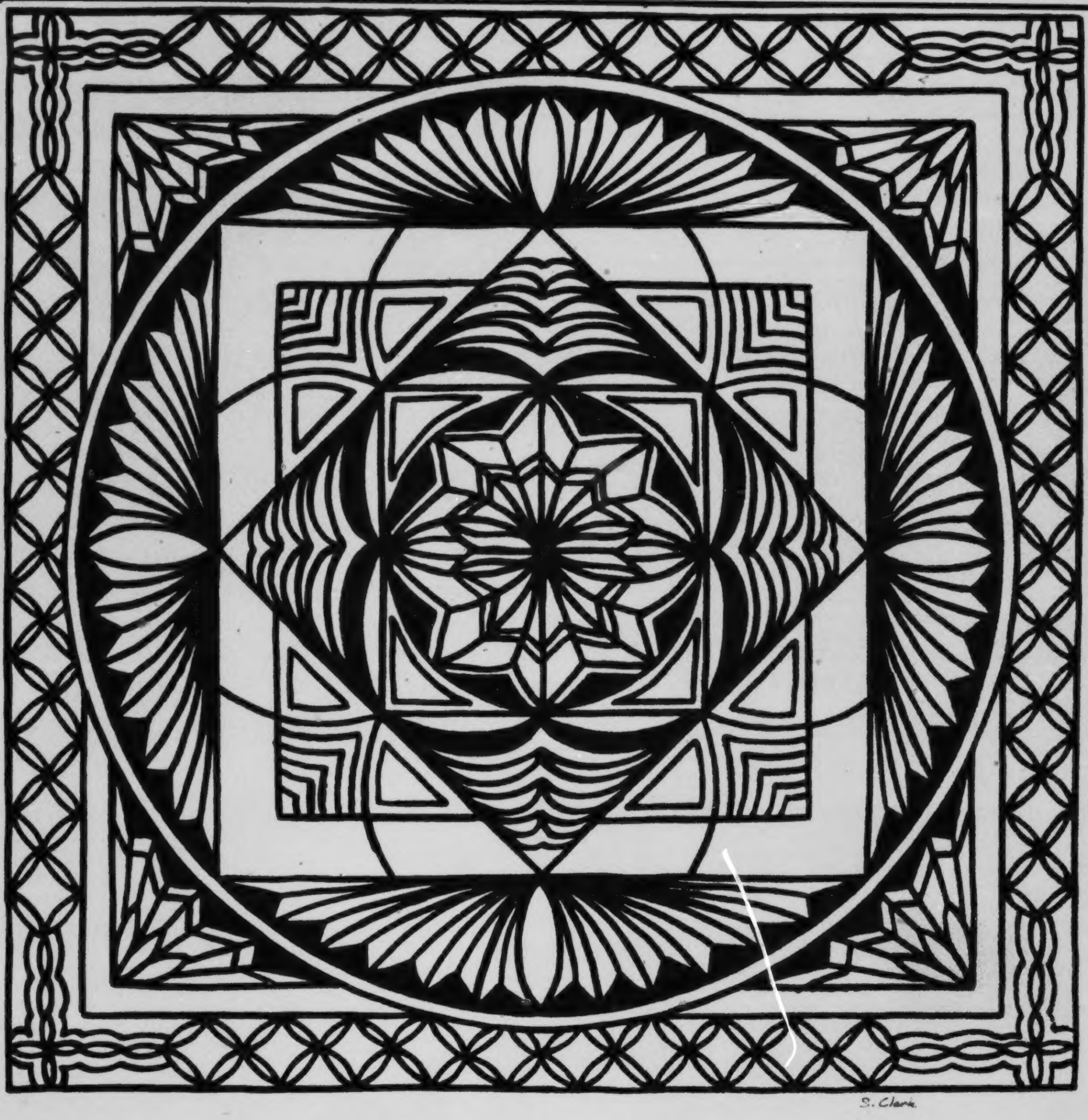
The Water Transportation Division provides support services as required by government operations, moors and unmoors vessels, transports pilots and official boarding parties, responds to medical emergencies or search and rescue missions. Trips also were provided to private charters when commercial transportation was not available. During FY '77 the division's vessels operated 1,022 trips, including 20 search and rescue missions. In addition, there were 107 scheduled trips to the north shore of Tutuila, four charter trips, six emergency voyages and 15 trips to the Manu'a Islands. The trips served 2,309 passengers and carried 1,300 tons of supplies.

Pago Pago International Airport operates as an enterprise fund under Port Administration. During FY '77 it handled 11,992 flights and processed 77,610 inbound passengers, 81,820 outbound, and 89,854 in transit. Freight included 7,131,563 pounds incoming and 3,222,572 outgoing, while incoming mail and parcels totaled 1,387,645 while the outgoing figure was 649,541 pounds. The overall total was 11,391,321 pounds, a 65 per cent increase over the 6,914,645 reported in FY '76.

The airport provided service to Boeing 747s and Boeing 707s for Pan American World Airways, Hawker Seddley 748s for Polynesian Airlines, DC-10s for UTA, DC-10s and DC-8s for Air New Zealand, C-141s for the U.S. Air Force Military Air Command, and Cessna Islands and DeHavilland Otters for South Pacific Island Airways

Fire/crash crews responded to 18 alerts involving four 747s, 10 C-141s, two Cessnas, one DC-8 and one Beechcraft. Eighteen of these incidents involved aircraft engine malfunction, faulty landing gears, warning indicator lights while airborne and while parking. There were 23 other responses involving brush fires and building fires. There were five hot-fire drills, plus an emergency exercise involving all government agencies.





S. Clark

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic Development

Total Employees 7
Local 6 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Office of Economic Development and Planning attempted to firm up its foundation during FY '77 for a general plan program for American Samoa. Substantial effort was aimed at implementing the Economic Development Act of 1977, which would establish a Territorial Planning and Economic Development Commission and related district planning boards.

Both of these efforts will set the stage for more concentrated planning efforts involving village councils, private industry and the Government of American Samoa. In conjunction with the general plan program, training efforts also are being pursued in order that the bulk of future general planning activities can be accomplished locally.

Fiscal Year 1977 has not been a successful one, in terms of new industrial growth, with attendant private sector employment opportunity. However, local business development continued as a bright spot in the economy.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Past difficulties in attracting manufacturing industry were intensified as the result of the tariff treatment given developing countries by the United States under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The territory's competitive advantage over developing countries in attracting new manufacturing industry (given our higher labor costs) has been reduced for certain GSP eligible products.

THe GSP also indirectly forced cut-backs of production at a local jewelry assembly plant, although reversal of an adverse decision by U.S. Customs should help the plant to continue in operation. An adjacent watch plant has announced its shutdown, due in part to inability to compete with the recent development and popularity of electronic watches.

In another area, a local effort to establish a beef cubing and processing plant by importing whole sides of dressed range-fed Australian and New Zealand cattle ceased within a few months after operations began. This failure is attributable in part to a change in custom controls which require that 11 territories are subject to foreign beef import quotas, regardless of local value added. In this instance, American Samoa has no quota.

These difficulties collectively emphasize the tenuousness of pass-through and component assembly industries. Although the local benefit of such industry is limited primarily to private sector employment, payroll tax, and some corporate taxes accrued to GAS, it has been viewed with favor because it would aid in the diversification of the private sector economy.

Until U.S. tariff and customs treatment of territorial products is stabilized, promotion of this sector will be difficult, if not ill-advised. GAS is working actively with the Department of the Interior's Office of Territorial Affairs and local interests to affect some remedy.

Other industrial activities were more encouraging. Both tuna canneries had record production years, and the long line fishing fleets which supply the canneries have grown. A few purse-seiner boats now operating in South Pacific waters also landed their catches at the local canneries. Bait fishing trials will be initiated early in 1978 to explore development of this method. A note of grave conern, however, is the affect the expansion of the economic borders to 200 miles offshore will have on continued supply to fish to the canneries.

Tourism as an industry, in view of the above notes of pessimism, must be re-exlored. Dependence on this industry must be based on other extra-territorial elements, such as regional and international transportation schedules, South Pacific tourism development in general, and travel trends. These are crucial, so efforts to advance entry of a second American air carrier into the South Pacific have been made.

Renewed emphasis has been given to development of activities which would help reduce the reliance on imports, which at present account for 95 per cent of territorial consumption. With the assistance of an economic consultant with international standing and specialization in the Pacific GAS is exploring local production of cooking oil and other products of the coconut, mari-culture development and poultry farming.

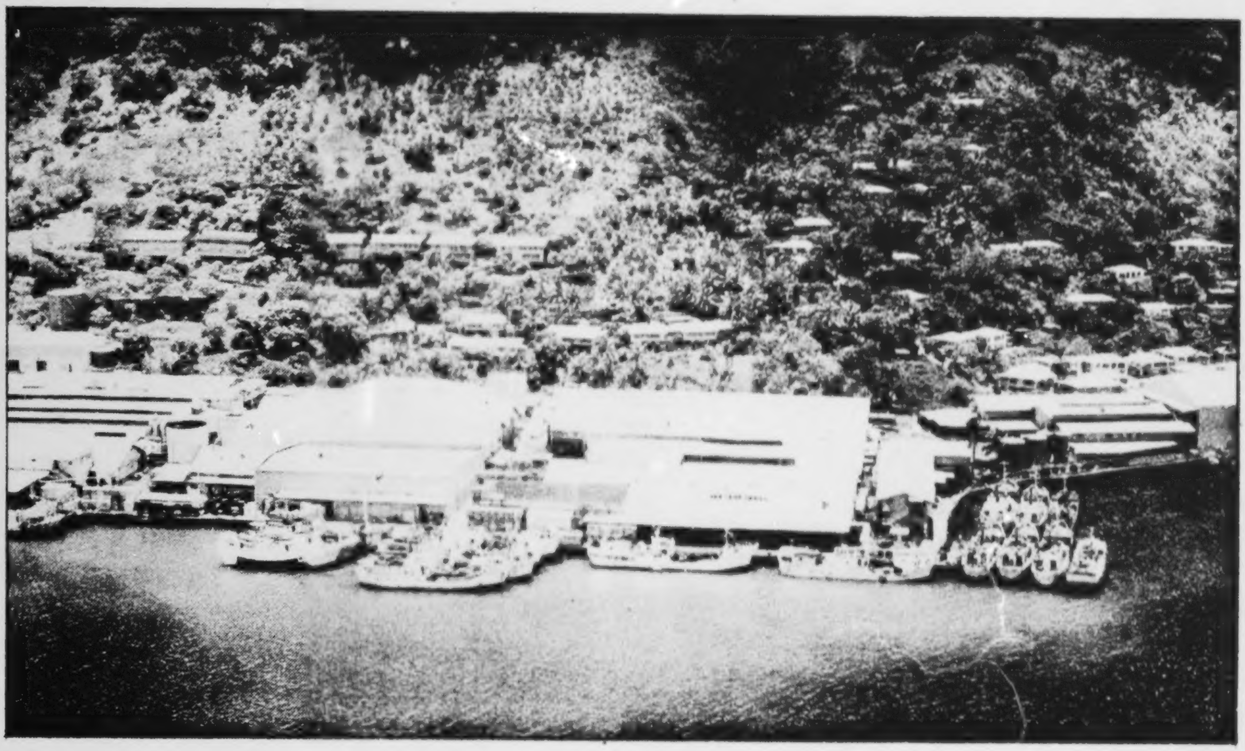
Limited local resources and a relatively small population restrict potential to local consumption, but it is felt that this restriction does not preclude research and higher technology products in the developing mari-culture industry and with products which are derivatives of the coconut.

LOCAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

At a time when outside investment bottomed out, local development in expanded and new activity peaked at $2.5 million. Ten or so local businesses prospected in secondary and teritary activites, and the local businessman with cash reserve identified his own niche in the economy.

A good example is an incidental product of the tuna fleets--shark fin. This acti- speculative. An almost dramatic increase in product value is realized by turning the dried trimmed shark fin into a "noodle," whence it goes into soup. A local entrepeneur has obtained the processing formula and a technician, enabling him to export the noodles at a considerably increased profit margin.

This office continues to assist local business in the preparation of feasibility studies, market analysis, and management seminars. Where office expertise is limited assistance is sought and often provided through the Economic Development Administration, Small Business Administration and other government agencies.



Agriculture

Total Employees 11
Local 10 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget $136,000

The Department of Agriculture began Fiscal Year 1977 with nine employees, two in Administration, three in Extension. and four in Marketing. The Office of Youth Development was financed from the Agriculture budget, but both the director of Agriculture and the Youth Officer were administratively responsible to the President of American Samoa Community College.

In March, the giant African Snail was discovered in the Satala-Atu'u area fronting the two fish canneries. In the final quarter, the Division of Veterinary Services was added with the employment of the Territory's first full-time veterinarian. Reprogramming requests were granted by the Legislature to finance the veterinary services and snail control program.

Budget allocation for 1977 was Administration, $31,600; Extension Services, $30,500; Marketing (Enterprise), $35,000; Youth Development, $31,860; Veterinary Services, $12,000; and snail eradicatio, $24,000, for a total of $164,960.

The Administration Office processed and transmitted 1,021 outgoing pieces of correspondence; 1,835 incoming pieces of mail, 5,000 leaflets of agricultural information, and 6,500 leaflets on the war against the African Snail. It received office visits by 150 farmers, 31 visitors from overseas and 130 others. The director taught a course in livestock and crops production at the Community College, with the assistance of the Extension staff. Other activities of the director's office included budget preparation, personnel action papers, transmittal of collected revenues, coordination, planning the necessary reports.

Each of the traditional districts of American Samoa has an Extension Officer, who is responsible for the improvement of his own district in food production by giving technical advice through farm visits, field demonstrations, field tours and distribution of printed materials. The officers made 400 farm visits, 10 farm tours, attended 30 village meetings and made 20 banana fertilizer demonstrations, and 60 chemical spraying demonstrations for control of pests on taros, bananas and vegetables.

The Extension Office in Manu'a organized a wild pig hunt at the request of the village of Fitiuta, where pigs were destroying many of the village crops. In spite of the rough and steep slopes, the hunters killed 14 pigs during seven trips. Domestic pigs are not allowed to roam free, so the hunting parties were permitted by the villagers to kill any domestic pigs found roaming the area.

In addition to field extension work, formal education programs included two introductory courses at the Community College involving 17 students. Fifty-four students in Manu'a and 45 in Tutuila were involved in a Youth Summer Employment Program for two months.

Estimates of production by farmers in 1977 included:

--Taro: approximately 30 acres in Manu'a, 15 acres in the Eastern District, and 750 acres in the Western District for a total of 795 acres and about five million plants.

--Bananas: approximately 20 acres in Manu'a, 30 acres in the East, and 355 acres in the West for a total 405 acres and about 250,000 plants.

--Vegetables: most of the vegetable farms were concentrated in the Western District. There are 35 farms with a total of about 40 acres.

--Pigs: there are approximately 50 improved piggeries, 35 of which have from two to four sows and 15 of which have from five to 10 sows. Almost every household keeps a pig or two.

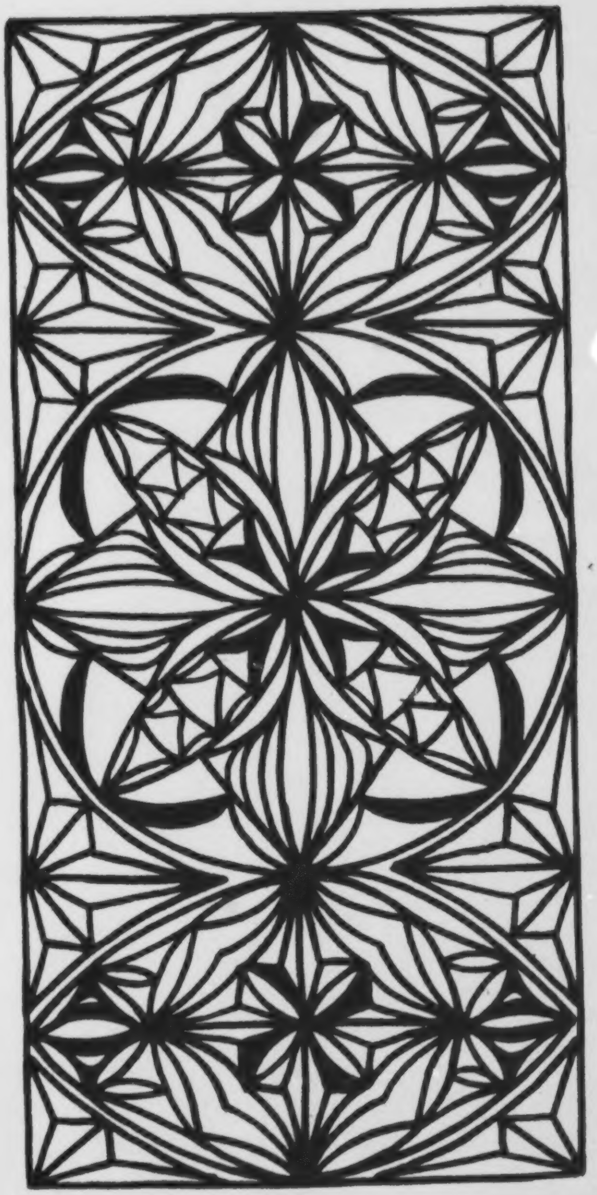
--Poultry: There are two commercial poultry units that have a total of 3,700 layers. Each family raises a few unpenned birds which roam freely.

The high cost of importing feed for both pigs and chickens has discouraged many of the livestock farmers. Efforts are being made to mill at least pig food locally, using locally-grown crops and fishmeal. Since the government stopped importing fertilizers, seeds, and chemicals for farmers, farming activities have suffered a set back.

The Extension personnel, with the help of workers from CETA programs, were able to maintain some experimental work on Ta'u, Manu'a, and Mapusaga in the Western District. In Manu'a banana nursery materials were produced for sale to Pago Pago since Manu'a is free of Bunchytop, a virus disease of bananas which is widespread on Tutuila. Limited vegetable trials were carried out in Manu'a for adaptability, fertilization, and disease-pest management. The Mapusaga area near the Community College was developed in conjunction with the classes in agriculture. Vegetables were grown for student demonstration plots, and an acre of bananas was planted with different spacing and fertilization methods.

A full-time veterinarian was hired to improve animal health and livestock production on the island. One of his first accomplishments was the establishment of a small animal facility to deal with an over population of dogs in the territory. A village neutering service was established, so the veterinarian could work directly with the villagers in dog control.

Marketing Services supervises the Farmers Market in downtown Fagatogo and coordinates sales between farmers and stores, markets, hotels and other establishments. Farmers bring produce daily and rent stalls at $2 per stall per day. Other produce is sold directly to stores, supermarkets, and Oriental fishing boats at the canneries. Approximately 71,400 pounds of taros, 67,500 pounds of bananas, 2,000 pounds of vegetables and 4,500 pounds of fruits were supplied to the School Lunch Program in FY '77.



Marine Resources

Total Employees 9
Local 7 Contract 2
Basic Operation Budget $75,000

The Office of Marine Resources has the responsibility of defining, developing and managing the aquatic resources potential of American Samoa. The operating budget of $241,500 for Fiscal Year 1977 included $105,125 in local funds, $90,375 from the Commercial Fisheries Research and Development Act of 1964, and $46,000 from the Fish Restoration Act.

Five projects were undertaken during the fiscal year for further development of commercial fisheries in the territory. Three of these projects, baitfish, statistical analysis and sportfishing survey, were continued from the previous year. Two new projects initiated were Fishery Technical Assistant and Aquaculture Feasibility Study.

For several years, Marine Resources has been involved in a topminnow baitfish culture program for use as a potential live baitfish for skipjack tuna, but until recently large scale production had not been realized. The initial program site was located at Coconut Point in Nu'uuli, but it was later moved to the agricultural station in Taputimu. In October of this fiscal year Marine Resources personnel began construction on screened enclosures in the shallow end of a pond located at Pago Pago International Airport. Several factors led to the choosing of the site, among them security and the fact that a large population of topminnow was present and only needed to be contained to begin production.

In April, the Taputimu hatchery was closed down in favor of concentrating all efforts on the airport pond site, where the greatest potential existed. By September, production had exceeded the capacity of the system. Problem areas have included rapid growth of algae on the screens which greatly inhibits circulation, periods of low tides and increased temperatures during sunny days, a parasite infestation complicated by a disease epidemic, and logistics. In spite of all this, the project has progressed very well.

The sportfish program is divided into three parts: Determination of the composition and structure of inshore fish communities, analysis of the catch and effort of nearshore sport and subsistence fishermen, and a survey of the trends and fluctuations in the pelagic sportsfish resources.

During the period of February-September, 28 transects were censused in a wide variety of habitats. A total of 332 different species were observed during the actual census or during the subsequent 30 minutes of random search within 20 meters of the transect line. The total number of species observed during any one census, plus the random search period, ranged from 44 to 121. The areas were confined to the waters around Tutuila, and the locations were carefully noted so they can be relocated for future study. Work also continued on the checklist of inshore Samoan fishes. Approximately 90 additional species have been recorded during the past fiscal year. The totals stand at 622 species with positive identification and 139 species unidentified or with questionable identification for a total of 761 species.

The study of inshore fishermen was limited to the area from Lauli'ifou to Avau on Tutuila Island. A total of 99 eight-hour surveys were made during the year and 466 groups of one or more fishermen were interviewed--and their catches were weighed and measured. Estimated fishing effort by village handmethod indicated approximated 80,000 man-hours of effort were expended during sport/subsistence fishing activities in this area. An average catch per man-hour was approximately three pounds. The estimated total catch for the year was approximately 180,000 pounds.

The sportfishing program begun in 1971 was continued with surveys limited to one per month, except for April when three surveys were made during a fishing tournament. Thus, only 14 surveys were made all year. A total of 82 fish weighing 1,051 pounds were caught for an average of 5.9 fish and 75.1 pounds per trip. Average weight per fish was 12.8 pounds. There were an additional 27 strikes and lost fish, so the contact rate per trip was 7.8 fish. The five-year survey carried out previous to this resulted in averages of 13.2 contacts, 8.1 fish and 94.9 pounds per trip.

The Oriental longline fishing fleet showed an increase of 34 per cent in vessel landings, from 292 in FY '76 to 390 in FY '77. From the potential of 390 vessel-trips, 350 catch logs were collected and 285 albacore length samples of 50 fish each were measured. A total of 233 of the vessel-trips were made by fishing vessels from the Republic of Korea and 150 from Nationalist China.

Ten locally-owned and built fishing dories, plus two larger vessels, were selling their catches to the residents of American Samoa. This is quite a decrease from the 21 vessels listed in FY '76. There were no records for three dories, seven others were laid up for repairs and never fished, while another was lost in rough weather. It was more difficult to collect catch and economic data from the fleet due to the growing number of outlets for fresh fish. The total catch of the 12 vessels was approximately 43,200 pounds with an average of about 181 pounds per trip. Catches were worth an average 70 cents a pound to fishermen, so they grossed about $30,265 in sales during the year.

The main objective of the new fishery technical assistant program was to provide training to local fishermen in the use of more advanced techniques, to develop a catalog of recommended gear and suppliers for fleet usuage, to provide advisory services to market management, and to improve marketing techniques for proper fish handling and preservation.

The main purpose of the aquaculture feasibility study is to make an extensive study of aquaculture possiblities in Samoa. The only previous study was a short survey of oyster farming conducted by VISTA volunteers, and no written report was recorded. Studies will be made on the possibility of raising food fish, but the expertise is not available in Samoa and will have to be recruited off-island. The program, 100 per cent funded by the Government of American Samoa, is a special project and is to be continued to FY '78.

Tourism

Total Employees	5
Local	5
Basic Operation Budget	$112,500

The Office of Tourism, under a new director appointed in January, launched an ambitious program of developing tourist-oriented sites in the territory, encouraging community relations awareness, and creating opportunities for visitors to see and participate in traditional Samoan culture.

The Tourism staff established a transit lounge at Pago Pago International Airport, increased the services in the VIP lounge, and greeted incoming passengers with pineapple juice. A group of young people perform traditional dances and songs as the visitors await clearance by Immigration authorities.

Cruise ships in Pago Pago Harbor also are greeted by colorfully attired village bands or by singing and dancing groups from the territory's villages. A huge show, featuring entertainers from seven villages, is held at the Rainmaker Hotel's poolside just prior to the ship's departure from American Samoa.

A successful "Miss Tourism Samoa" pageant was conducted over a four-week period, with beauties entered from various villages and districts of the territory. The pageant activities and involvement created considerable awareness in the territory of the tourist industry. Activities of the pageant included both local residents and visitors who came by either plane or cruise ship.

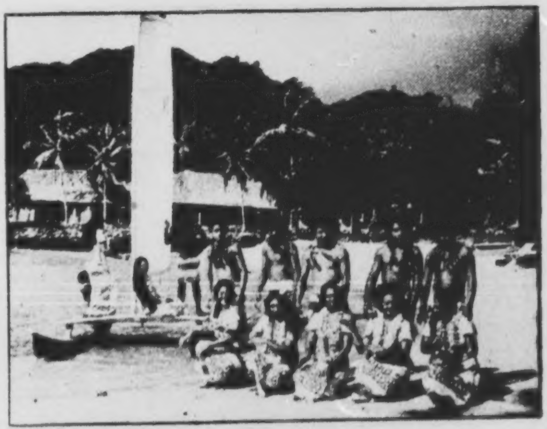
The Office of Tourism also hosted a very successful "Night In Samoa" for delegates to the 17th South Pacific Commission Conference. The delegates, representing 23 member nations and territories, plus scores of observers, enjoyed a feast and entertainment which included the best talent of both American Samoa and independent Western Samoa.

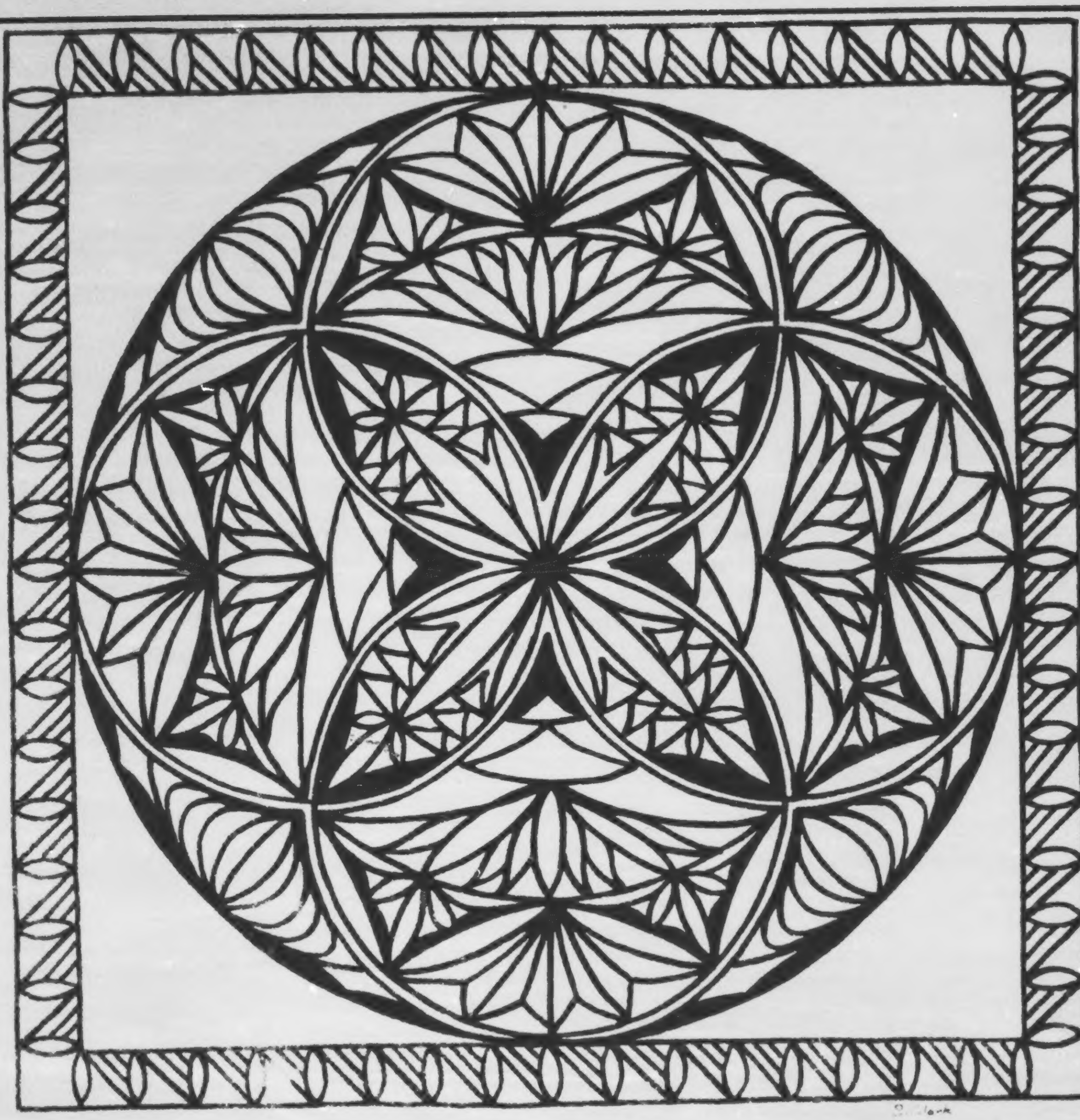
Tourist rest stops have been planned at strategic villages through the territory. The first project was completed in the Western Samoa.

Tourist rest stops have been planned at strategic villages throughout the territory. The first project was completed in the Western District village of Amanave, where two Samoan fales feature villagers weaving and carving Samoan handicrafts. Refreshments can be obtained, and modern restroom accommodations are available. A similar stop is being constructed in the breezy mountain village of Aoloau, and still another will open early in 1978 at the Eastern District village of Aoa, on a bay ideal for snorkeling, spear fishing and canoeing.

The islands of the Manu'a group are located about 60 miles east of the main island of Tutuila. On the twin islands of Ofu and Olosega, construction of a lagoon tourist site is under way. Upon completion of the village site, a large fale will be situated in the center, surrounded by 15 smaller fale duplex units for guest rental accommodations. A similar project is being planned for Ta'u, the large island of the Manu'a group.

There are now nine permanent employees in the Office of Tourism. In addition, 46 CETA-hired personnel are contributing greatly to the construction of the various Tourism projects.





PUBLIC SERVICES

Public Safety

Total Employees 139
Local 136 Contract 3
Basic Operation Budget $935,000

The Department of Public Safety serves the Territory of American Samoa through the Police Department, Fire Department, Correctional Facility, Office of Motor Vehicles and Office of Disaster Preparedness.

The Police Department was upgraded during Fiscal Year 1977 with training programs through the Community College and the department's Training Division. A program to streamline the records and conform to the security and privacy act was started in June. This project updated all criminal, traffic and personnel records, setting a retention schedule and purging outdated records.

Contracts were let with LEAA funds to renovate the present police building, using the second story now occupied by the Attorney General's Office. A communication contract using LEAA and NHSTA funds was let for a network that provides island-wide communications without dead spots.

The traffic enforcement program showed continuing good results, and the crime rate as a whole decreased, although the number of major crimes still ran high when compared to the population. A sub-station was reopened at Leone, and a resident police officer was hired for Tau, Manu'a. There were 72 budgeted positions.

There were 35 budgeted positions in the Fire Department during FY '77. A Fire Chief trainer was hired from Hawaii, and all firemen were trained in modern fire-fight techniques, cutting down the response time considerably.

Fire Station II was consolidated with the Fire/Crash Station at Pago Pago International Airport to provide a much better equipped station for both the airport and the public. Five members of the Fire Department completed an emergency medical training course at Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center.

A new correctional facility was designed and contracted in September with funds from an LEAA grant. The present correctional facility is a converted wooden leprosarium, built by the U.S. Navy in the early 1900's. It is old, outdated and ill-suited for modern rehabilitation programs, although changes and improvements were made in the physical plant to provide additional space.

A new rehabilitation progam was initiated using a newly-formed alcohol program and a psychologist from the Medical Center. Ongoing rehabilitation programs are Bible study and religion, carpentry, electric shop, school release on a daily basis, work release on a daily basis, and weekend release.

The Office of Disaster Assistance Preparedness Planning was established by the Governor to work closely with all other government agencies in providing response and recovery assistance for the safety of lives and property in the event of a disaster or emergency.

The office prepared and distributed in October a Disaster Preparedness Plan to provide the government departments with the basis of disaster planning, preparedness and training. This interim plan identifies the government agencies and private organizations which must be relied upon to lessen the impact when disaster threatens or occurs. It establishes relationships among departments, fixes responsibility, and sets forth the actions to be taken by each and every appropriate agency of the Government of America Samoa.

The current disaster program is 100 per cent federally funded by a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Office of Motor Vehicles is made up of four sections: Planning and Administration, Driver Licensing, Vehicle Inspection, and Vehicle Licensing and Registration. The manager is responsible for planning and administration. He recommends revisions to improve public service, maximized utilization of manpower, and solutions for problems affecting motor vehicle activities.

The Driver Licensing Section issues an average of 4,000 licenses and permits per year, although this number varies from year to year due to the high flexibility of people traveling in and out of American Samoa. The figures also include official permits issued to operate GAS vehicles.

The Vehicle Licensing/Registration Section is responsible for preparation of vehicle title and registration papers, statistical reports, fee collection, information retrieval and foreign license collection. A new system was inaugurated to allow 10 months for inspection and licensing of vehicles, eliminating the long lines and waiting periods required under the old method of licensing during one month of the year. Under the new plan, vehicles are inspected and licensed during the month which coincides with the final digit of their license plate number: "1" in January, "2" in February, etc.

Traffic Safety

Total Employees 8
Local 7 Contract 1
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Office of Traffic Safety is responsible for all planning and administration functions of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Federal Highway Administration 402 funds from the Department of Transportation. It also administers programs under the Federal Energy Administration, including fuel allocation controls, cooperative agreement for solar water heating demonstration project, and the development of a territorial energy conservation plan.

OTS, in its second year of operation, completely revised the Traffic Safety Education Division, which is responsible for all driver education and, at the request of the Office of Motor Vehicles, for all drivers' license examinations, both written and on-street.

The highlight of this year's activities was the completion of the Tafuna Safety Center, which provides services to the motoring public by consolidating all driver and vehicle related services in one location. These services include driver licensing, driver education, driver examination, vehicle inspection, vehicle registration and licensing.

Driver education classes for high school students and adults began in September, utilizing simulation, multi-media techniques, and the off-street driving range. The program is the most modern and comprehensive in the Pqcific basin and is on par with those in any of the 50 states of the U.S. While the effort and resources may seem disproportionate for a locality of the size of American Samoa, the results have an impact on such states as Hawaii, California and Washington, which have large and growing Samoan communities.

A two-week training workshop was conducted at the Safety Center for all school bus drivers which included a classroom segment, basic first-aid, emergency procedures and driving skills. This project was to initiate a long range puil transportation training program which will lead to the certification of all school bus drivers in American Samoa.

At the request of the Office of Motor Vehicles, OTS prepared a new written test and handbook for drivers licensing. Late in the fiscal year, it began conducting all drivers license examinations, including eye tests, written tests and behind the wheel tests. A special driving range had been construction, and an eight-hour training program is conducted once a month for persons wishing to prepare for the driver license examination, or those who have previously failed the test.

OTS funded numerous projects during the fiscal year. Continuing programs included the Selective Traffic Enforcement Project and the Office of Motor Vehicles. Other projects included the purchase of an ambulance and training of emergency medical services personnel, installation of roadway delineators on all main roadways, construction of about 4,500 feet of sidewalk, and a comprehensive evaluation of the selective enforcement program.

Programs coordinated with the Federal Energy Administration include the preparation of an energy conservation basic plan, and the administration of a cooperative agreement fund which provided for the installation of 35 solar water heating systems now being monitored.

Samoan Affairs

Total Employees 71
Local 71
Basic Operation Budget $437,000

The Office of Samoan Affairs serves as the link between the Samoan people and the territorial government's officials and various departments. It is the head of local government and strives to develop a self-sustaining and self-reliant system, consistent with traditional policies. Under the administration of the Secretary of Samoan Affairs are three district governors, 14 county chiefs, 53 village pulenu'us (mayors), six village police officers, three district clerks, one sports coordinator and a legal counselor.

The office conducts elections and concerns itself at the local level with village problems, such as water systems, roads, sanitation, agriculture, schools and land disputes. It also provides information to the local Social Security Office for years beyond 1953.

During FY '77, the Office of Samoan Affairs dealt with 16 matai title cases and 22 land disputes. Only six matai title cases and 16 land disputes were solved and settled in this office, but the rest of the cases were referred back to the High Court of American Samoa for court settlement.

Late in the fiscal year, the 17th South Pacific Conference was held in American Samoa and, since the Deputy Secretary of Samoan Affairs served as the chairman, the coordination of all activities and social functions was conducted through the office.

High Chief Le'iato Tuli, who served as Secretary of Samoan Affairs for 18 consecutive years, retired in late August. The Governor appointed the Deputy Secretary as Acting Secretary. Either the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary serve on the Immigration Board, Taro Board, Farm Fair Executive Committee, Library Advisory Committee, the Pago Pago Bay Area Master Planning Committee, and several other boards and committees.

The Office of Samoan Affairs also coordinates the community recreation program, supervises the "Samoan Village" and Pago Pago Park recreation areas, coordinates summer youth programs, and coordinates island-wide clean-up and beautification campaigns.

Communications

Total Employees 63
Local 63
Basic Operation Budget (Enterprise Funds)

The Office of Communications recorded new highs in the volume of overseas telephone, radiogram and telex traffic handled during Fiscal Year 1977. Revenue-producing radiograms rose 12 per cent, telephone by 15 per cent, and telex by 17 per cent over FY 1976 levels. These increases are much higher than anticipated normal growth and reflect, to some extent, a healthy condition in the territory's economy.

During FY '77, 16 per cent of the total revenues generated by the Office of Communications were derived directly out of services provided to the Government, while the remaining 84 per cent was from the private sector of the community. This represents the highest percentage of Communications revenues ever generated by the private sector of the territory.

FY '77 marked the completion of some very important construction projects designed to further upgrade and expand the local telephone system. The first in a series of these projects included the installation and commissioning of a new microwave system linking the Faga'itua telephone exchange in the eastern part of Tutuila with the rest of the telephone exchanges already interconnected by microwave. The island of Aunu'u joined the island-wide telephone system when nearly 30 subscribers received service via a UHF multi-channel link between Aunu'u and Faga'itua

The introduction of purely electronic switching systems took place in the latter part of FY '77 when two 400-line systems were installed and commissioned at the Rainmaker Hotel and Lyndon B. Johnson Tropical Medical Center. At the close of the fiscal year, only the islands of Ofu and Olosega have yet to join the island-wide telephone system. These two remote islands will be receiving telephone service for the first time when the Ofu telephone exchange building is completed in mid FY '78.

During FY'77, considerable progress was made in reducing the number of multi-party telephone service connections whenever and wherever possible. At the close of the fiscal year, nearly 70 per cent of subscribers was receiving single-party service.

Marine Railway

Total Employees 72
Local 70 Contract 2
Basic Operation Budget (Enterprise Funds)

Fiscal Year 1977 was the start of a reconstruction period for the Marine Railway, which got off to a good financial start but was then plagued by storms and a derailment. It still ended up with a final net operating profit of $14,112.

The problems caused by storm conditions were compounded on May 6 by the derailment of the No. 2 cradle, which precluded the launching of No. 1 cradle until the vessel on No. 2 could be launched. The lack of facilities to dredge to sufficient depth of water to launch No. 2 vessel further extended the period that the ways were out of operation.

The fiscal picture at the outset of the accident showed an operating profit of $93,000, of which $83,000 had been expended by the end of the fiscal year on refloating efforts. A request of an appropriation of an additional sum of $75,000 in FY '78 to meet further costs of refloating cradles has been submitted. The derailment result in an estimated loss of $125,000.

Despite the problems, Marine Railway hauled 20 private vessels, seven belonging to the government, and 106 fishing vessels for the canneries. In addition, Marine Railway crews fulfilled 127 private job orders, 176 government jobs orders, and 266 jobs orders for the canneries.

The work force included 78 permanent employees, plus 12 temporary employees. Gross sales were $1,196,286. The cost of sales was $776,086 and total expenses of $406,088 brought the net operating profit for FY '77 to $14,112.

Samoan Information

Total Employees 5
Local 3 Contract 2
Basic Operation Budget $96,000

The Office of Samoan Information has the responsibility of providing news of the world to American Samoa--and news of American Samoa to the world. There was a great deal in each category during Fiscal Year 1977, but the highlights were:

--Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States, returning a Democratic administration to the White House for the first time in eight years.

--Queen Elizabeth II of England began her Silver Anniversary tour of the South Pacific in American Samoa, where she boarded the Royal Yacht Britannia on February 10.

--Governor H. Rex Lee, credited with transforming American Samoa from a U.S. "disgrace" to a "showplace" as chief executive from 1961 to 1967, returned to the territory as its last appointed governor.

--Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus issued the formal order paving the way for American Samoa's first elected governor and lieutenant governor.

--American Samoa hosted the South Pacific Commission's 17th South Pacific Conference, attended by delegates from 22 nations and territories, plus observers from all parts of the world.

During Fiscal Year 1977, OSI prepared and distributed 320,000 copies of the "News Bulletin", the government's daily report of activities in American Samoa and around the world, as provided by United Press International. About 10,000 of those copies were mailed, on a weekly basis, to college and city libraries, newspapers in cities with Samoan communities, government agencies, and Samoans off island, either on scholarship or serving with the Armed Forces

An additional 240,000 copies of the News Bulletin were printed as a service to the Department of Education for distribution and use by classes in all of the high schools, both public and private, in American Samoa.

OSI, with a staff of two contract specialists and three Samoans, also prepared, published and distributed American Samoa's 1976 Annual Report to The Secretary of the Interior.

Preparation of the 91-page Report--including makeup, selection of art work and photographs, and negotiations for the printing contract--was directed entirely by a young Samoan woman who serves as assistant director of OSI. She was assisted by another young woman, a contract specialist in her first year out of college, who headed the photography and dark room operations for the Office.

OSI assisted journalists, visiting scholars and other visitors to American Samoa. It also continued the routine tasks of answering letters requesting information and data on the Territory of American Samoa, and worked to build up the file of both black and white and color negatives to meet photographic needs and requests.

Television

Total Employees 25
Local 18 Contract 7
Basic Operation Budget $571,000

Television Station KVZK-TV continued as one of the major education, information and entertainment sources for the people of American Samoa during Fiscal Year 1977. A survey conducted in December of Surveys Hawaii showed that 96 per cent of all Samoans have access to television. KVZK, with a full-time staff of 32, broadcast approximately 234 hours per week when schools are in session and about 159 hours per week during the summer months. Broadcasting is on Channels 2, 4 and 5.

During the school year, KVZK devoted the daytime, weekday hours (7:30 a.m. to 3 p.m.) to In-School, Instructional Television. The early afternoon, evening and weekend hours were divided mainly between local programming and programs from the stateside networks. The breakdown is 75 hours per week for ITV, 54 for Public Broadcasting Service (PBS), 68 for National Broadcasting Company (NBC), 27 for American Broadcasting Company (ABC), six for local programs, and four for free films, movies and syndicated shows.

KVZK produced an average of six hours of local programming per week, including programs from the independent nation of Western Samoa and a series of documentaries about Samoans living in Hawaii. The breakdown was: "Fa'afiafiaga," entertainment, weekly; "On Island," interview, weekly; "Lenei Vaiaso I Samoa," information/entertainment, weekly; Samoa Now, information/entertainment, biweekly; "Mafutaga Fa'aletusi Paia," religious, weekly; and KVZK Evening News, information, daily.

The television station also produced specials, such as the inauguration of two governors, special sessions of the Legislature, Flag Day activities and other special events. One event of special note was the South Pacific Conference held at the close of the fiscal year. Approximately three hours of television per day for six days was devoted to the conference and various activities associated with it.

At the request of the Department of Education, KVZK produces instructional programs. During FY '77, there were three programs in production--Oral English Level 2, Oral English Level 3 and Oral English Level 8.

Funding for the PBS programming is provided by grants from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The CPB Community Service Grants also provided substantial additional funds for station upgrading in terms of equipment, development and production. The yearly CPB Community Service Grant supplemented the major funding of the operation, which was provided by the Government of American Samoa.

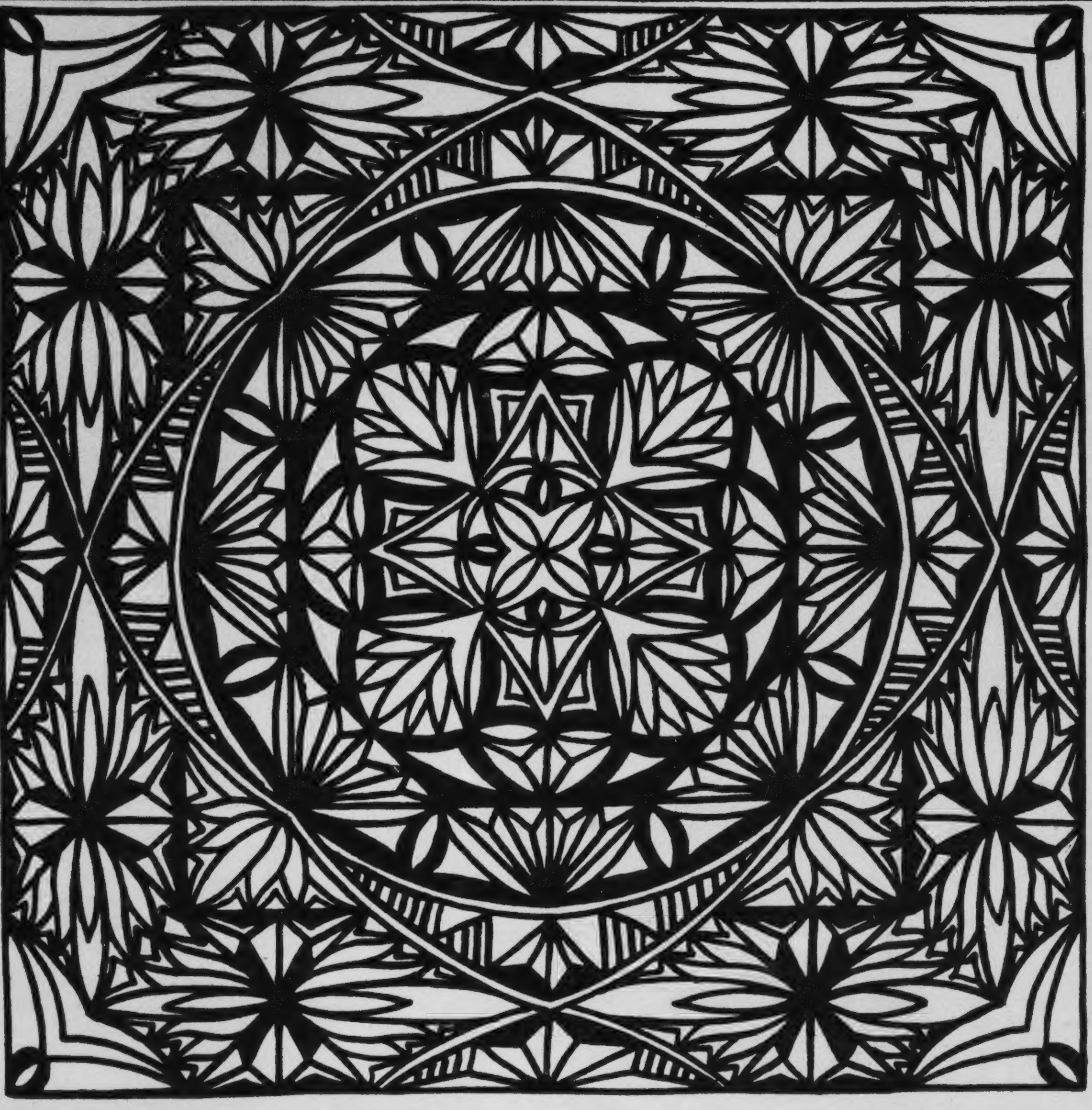
One special note is needed concerning NBC and ABC programming. Through contractual arrangements with NBC and ABC, these networks provided programming free of charge to the station. No compensation was received by the station in any form for broadcasting these programs. Likewise, no commercial charges were made to anyone in connection with broadcasting these programs.

KVZK has both studio and remote capabilities and is color equipped in both areas. The remote capabilities include a mini remote van with a three-camera capability and equipped with a microwave link back to the studios. Following is a breakdown of the major studio, master control and remote equipment: Three RCA TK45 Color Cameras: one Grass Valley Switcher (1600-3C); one RCA TK 28 Color Film Chain; two GE black and white film chains with Eastman projectors; eight Sony 2800 Cassette Videotape Machines; five Ampex 1200 High and Videotape Machines (two with Editec); one Ampex 1200 Lowland Videotape Machine; two RCA TR3 Videotape Machines; two Sony 2850 Cassette Videotape Machines; three Sony DXC 1600 Cameras; one Sony DXC 1610 Camera; and three Sony VO 3800 Cassette Videotape Machines.

In addition to the above equipment, all three channels are time-base corrected and image enhanced so the cassette videotapes are of broadcast quality. Under a grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, KVZK has purchased three new transmitters which are to be installed early in 1978.

KVZK has local and international news seven days a week. The three-person team gathers news from all accessable villages in the territory using Sony portable equipment. The News car is also radio-equipped and can be in instant communication with the studio. KVZK's international news is provided by United Press International and visually supplemented on the air by UPI's Unislide service. The local and international news is broadcast in both Samoan and English.

A special one week experiment to transmit television programming via satellite was made possible late in the fiscal year through the cooperation of several agencies, including NASA and the Rocky Mountain Broadcasting Network. Using the ATS-6 satellite, direct transmissions of three hours per day were read from RMPBN in Denver and received by a portable 10-foot dish at the KVZK studios for broadcast to the people of American Samoa. A long range plan to have direct satellite feeds to KVZK presently is being examined by all agencies involved and may become a reality in FY '78.



ENVIRONMENT

Ecology

Total Employees 9
Local 9
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Water Pollution Control Program in American Samoa continued in FY '77, funded by a $58,471 grant from the Environmental Protection Agency and $15,000 in local matching funds. The program included monitoring, enforcement, public participation, waste water permits, surveillance, administration, and planning functions. The territory also received a $56,000 grant from EPA for the Safe Drinking Water Supervision Program.

The Environmental Quality Commission met regularly during the fiscal year to review progress on pollution control oriented activities, and the waste water facilities master plan developed by the Department of Public Works. The commission staff took an increased interest in overseeing the various aspects of government operations to assure their compliance with federal and local environmental laws and principles.

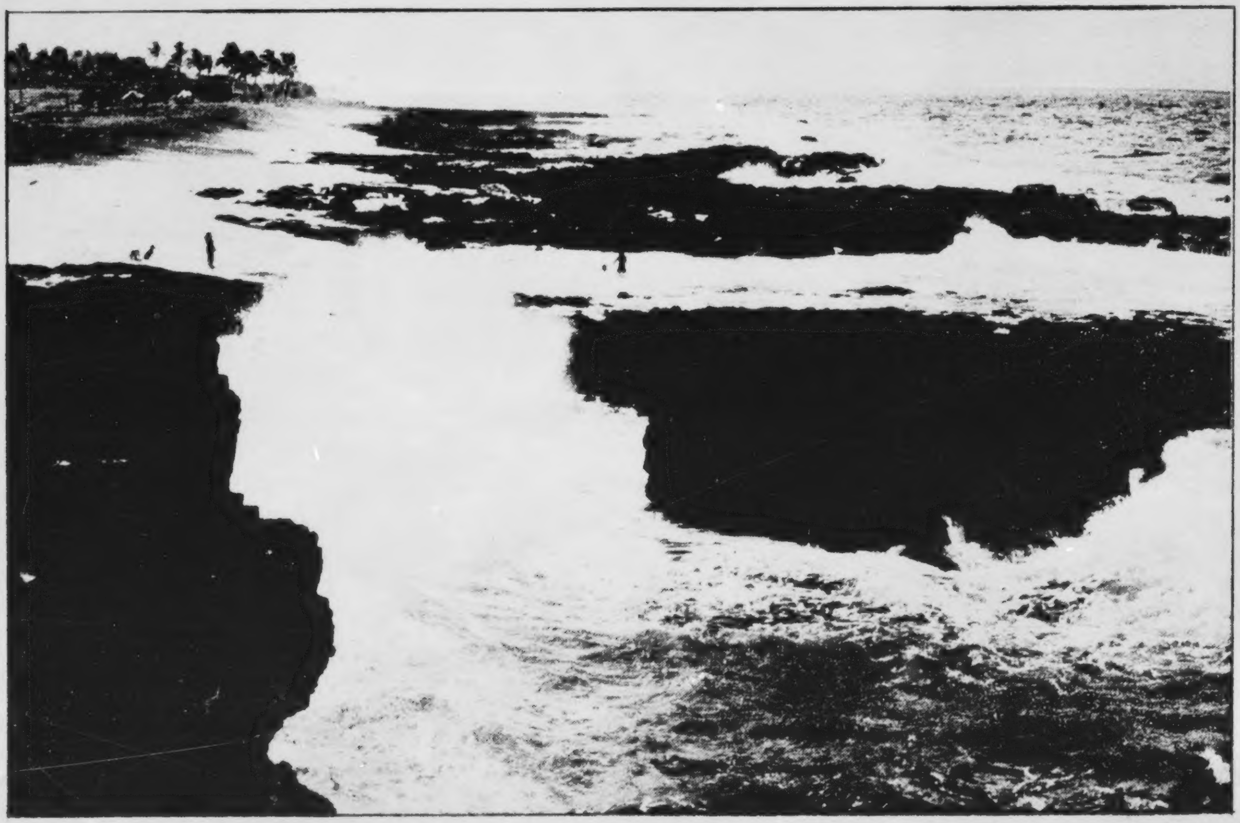
Village by village inspections continued in an effort to identify environmental problems and those activities which were pollution oriented. Meetings with village mayors were scheduled to discuss village problems and seek solutions through village councils or the government. Littering enforcement continued by Public Safety, Public Health and village mayors.

Daily inspections of water sources continued as one of the Safe Drinking Water Program requirements. Water samples were analyzed for both biological and chemical parameters. Sanitary survey of all drinking sources and monitoring sites identification were completed during the fiscal year. In conjunction with EPA, the Environmental Quality Commission provided funding to hire a full-time supervisor for the water laboratory and also to send one lab technician to San Francisco for training in sampling and analytical monitoring.

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits for the two government sewage treatment plants, and two tuna canneries, were reviewed, and compliance monitoring was carried out in conjunction with the Environmental Protection Agency officials.

The four-man Habor Patrol continued to operate at a high level, issuing approximately $12,350 in citations during the fiscal year. There were no major oil spills. Several minor spills occurred, but damage was minimized through quick reaction and the cooperation of the local U.S. Coast Guard unit.

Late in FY 77, The Environmental Quality Commission, in conjunction with the Office of Planning and Development, started work on the Waste Water Management Plan (208) for the Territory of American Samoa, as required by the Environmental Protection Agency.



HUMANITIES

Arts Council

Total Employees 12
Local 8 Contract 4
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The American Samoa Arts Council was established in 1970 by the Governor to promote and encourage the maintenance of Samoan native culture and art forms, improve and encourage awareness of the local environment, improve knowledge and awareness of art forms non-Samoan in nature, encourage high artistic standards, and encourage and promote greater community participation.

Several new programs were added in Fiscal Year 1977, and community participation had a remarkable increase through the establishment of an Advisory Committee on Programs. The committee includes the three district governors, two representatives of the Arts Council, and one public member. The district governors provided the avenue for direct input from the grassroots level in program development, implementation and coordination. The council also had an opportunity to demonstrate the territory's overall cultural maintenance effort during the South Pacific Conference, which coincided with the dedication of the new Art Galley Wing of the museum, a Bicentennial project.

The Arts Council concentrated on programs in two phases: directly related to schools and out of school settings.

In the first phase, a "Looking Around You" program during Christmas vacation involved 567 high school students who voluntarily signed up for lectures, demonstrations and field studies in Plants of Samoa, Pacific History, Marine Biology, Material Culture of Samoa, Ecology and Archaeology.

The tapa making program in the high school had room for more than 500 students to learn this ancient art of Samoa. Their first works were successfully exhibited at Pago Pago International Airport. Another 1,500 students completed one year in the laufala weaving program, and their mats were displayed at the annual Arts Festival.

Another new program was the High School Speech Festival, directly involving more than 200 students with an outreach overall of approximately 10,000 through television and audience participation. All elementary students had an opportunity to spend one day at the Museum under a continuing daily in-house cultural maintenance program which included informal lectures in Samoan history and culture, films, story telling and weaving with coconut leaves.

Efforts to encourage and promote literary skills were initiated with the Student Literary Magazine publication program. Extension of this effort is being planned to include a literary festival and publication of a comprehensive book on student writing on an annual basis. The council also began direct assistance to the high school choral music program by providing voice training and resource materials during the day.

The Outreach with Rare Books on Samoa program was an instant success, evidenced by the increased research interest of the students. Additional books will be made available to all the schools in FY '78. An Art Coordination program also was established to assist the Department of Education in development of an art curriculum in all elementary and secondary schools.

Additional emphasis was placed on identification of talented youths, and the council hopes to reinstate its fine arts scholarship program next year. The FY '77 effort was confined to assisting students in placements in colleges, universities and art institutions. Additional emphasis also was placed on environmental awareness among the youth, with initiation of the Natural History and Environment Awareness program at the Museum.

In the out-of-school programs, the Jean P. Haydon Museum received a facelift with the dedication of its Art Gallery Wing and completion of general maintenance work which included a complete resetting of exhibit materials, installation of carpeting for noise control and a single unit air conditioner for the whole building. A Samoan fale was completed to serve as a classroom and all-purpose area for art and cultural classes and exhibits. Additional programs included tapa making, weaving and carving classes on a regular basis. A direct result of emphasis on program planning and outreach was a fantastic increase in visitors, from approximately 12,000 in 1976 to 57,902 during FY '77. Approximately 60 per cent of the visitors were Samoan, the majority of which were students.

The 1977 Arts Festival directly involved about 2,000 participants. A total of 35 youth and adult village groups were involved in the five-day event, which included a film festival, choral festival, rock festival and variety festival. The council also continued its support in staging all cultural activities of the annual Flag Day celebration, through the Office of Samoan Affairs.

Approximately 500 youths from ages three through 20 participated in the Summer Cultural Maintenance and General Development program at the museum. Subjects included tapa making, weaving, carving, Samoan history, first aid and cardiopulmonary resussitation. All participants were issued certificates, with special recognition accorded to exceptional participants. The annual Christmas program at Lee Auditorium involved the high school choruses and village youth organizations in a demonstration of the continuing singing development program.

The Arts Council Choir continued to maintain its image as one of the best vocal groups in the Pacific. It held more than 100 performances and demonstrations during the year. The choir's international fame in the Pacific was increased with an invitation from the Government of Tahiti to participate in the Taupiti Nui o Tahiti International Cultural Festival in Papeete.

STACK ON

TAOA

Total Employees 155
Local 155
Basic Operation Budget (Federal Grant Funded)

The Office of Territorial Administration on Aging is an autonomous agency within the Executive Branch, which provides the office with budget, procurement and housekeeping services. The Governor appoints the director, who represents the Governor in those areas which relate to the well being of older persons of American Samoa.

TAOA administers the Older Americans Act-funded programs, monitors and evaluates programs affecting the elderly, and administers other programs as mandated by the Governor and federal government.

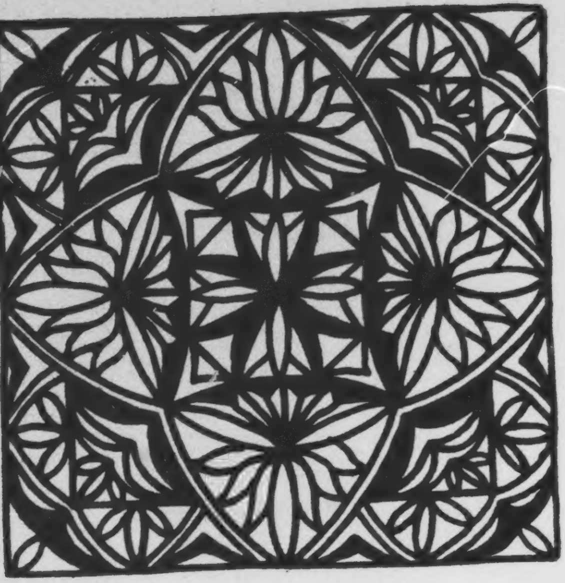
Compared to other parts of U.S., old age in Samoa is highly recognized and revered. It begins at age 50, when men are referred to as "toeaina" and women "lo'omatua or "olomatua." From the age of 60 upwards, the word "vaivai" (weak in body) is applied, even if it does not necessarily describe the individual's physical condition. In FY '76, about 8.5 per cent of American Samoa's population fell within the category of 50 and older.

Even though the life span in Samoa is much shorter than that in the U.S. old age is not considered a time for leisure or inactivity, or even retirement. In fact, all elderly people attribute their longvity to the fact that they continue to participate in the routine of daily life.

During FY '77, TAOA directed the activities of two major programs, handicraft and nutrition. The program in handicraft development was designed to encourage activity and interest in material culture by providing materials needed to show the skills of the elderly. These skills were of necessity in a time when few conveniences were available locally.

The program provides added scope to the value and position of the elderly in the community and within Samoa custom during a period of strong confrontation with new ideas and values. It maintains cultural heritages of the Samoans by allowing the elderly to work with the youth during programmed periods of the day. This encourages pride among the older population, which feels it is contributing to society by passing on the arts and crafts of the culture.

The nutrition program provides senior citizens with a hot, nutritious meal in congregate settings along with other services. Anyone age 50 or over is eligible to participate, and there is no charge for the meal. The program operates five days a week at the Handicraft Center and other locations convenient to senior citizens. The program is funded primarily through Title VII of the Older Americans Act. The federal funds are supplemented by state appropriations, on "in-kind" contributions, such as facilities or equipment.



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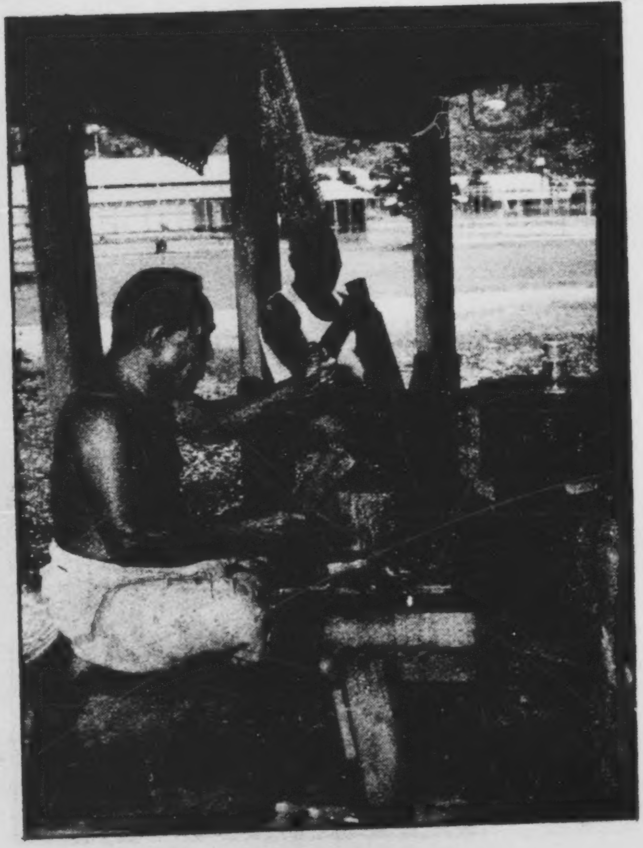

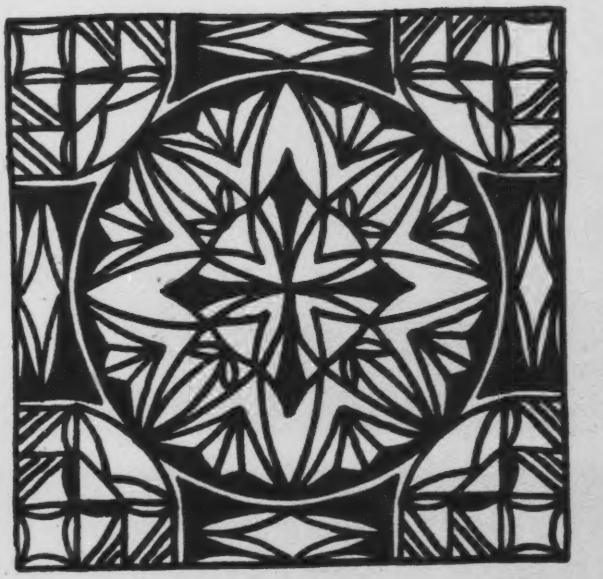

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Government of American Samoa Print Shop.

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GOVERNORS OF AMERICAN SAMOA

UNITED STATES NAVY GOVERNORS

Commander B. R. Tilley	Feb. 17, 1900 - Nov. 27, 1901
Captain U. Sebree	Nov. 27, 1901 - Dec. 16, 1902
Lt. Cmdr. H. Minett (Acting)	Dec. 16, 1902 - May 5, 1904
Commander E. B. Underwood	May 5, 1904 - Jan. 30, 1905
Commander C. B. T. Moors	Jan. 30, 1905 - May 21, 1908
Captain John F. Parker	May 21, 1908 - Nov. 10, 1910
Commander W. M. Gross	Nov. 10, 1910 - Mar. 14, 1913
Lieutenant N. W. Post	Mar. 14, 1913 - July 14, 1914
Commander C. B. Stearns	July 14, 1914 - Oct. 2, 1914
Lieutenant N. W. Post (Acting)	Oct. 2, 1914 - Dec. 6, 1914
Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff (Acting)	Dec. 6, 1914 - Mar. 1, 1915
Commander John M. Poyer	Mar. 1, 1915 - June 10, 1919
Commander Warren J. Terhune (1)	June 10, 1919 - Nov. 3, 1920
Captain Waldo Evans	Nov. 11, 1920 - Mar. 1, 1922
Captain Edwin T. Pollock	Mar. 1, 1922 - Sep. 4, 1923
Captain Edward S. Kellogg	Sep. 4, 1923 - Mar. 17, 1925
Captain Henry F. Bryan	Mar. 17, 1925 - Sep. 9, 1927
Captain Stephen V. Graham	Sep. 9, 1927 - Aug. 2, 1929
Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln	Aug. 2, 1929 - Apr. 3, 1931
Commander James S. Spore	Apr. 4, 1931 - Apr. 22, 1931
Lt. Cmdr. Arthur Emerson (Acting)	Apr. 23, 1931 - July 17, 1931
Captain Gatewood S. Lincoln	July 18, 1931 - July 8, 1932
Captain George B. Landergerber	July 8, 1932 - Apr. 10, 1934
Lt. Cmdr. T. C. Latimore (Acting)	Apr. 11, 1934 - Apr. 13, 1934
Captain Otto Dowling	Apr. 14, 1934 - Jan. 15, 1936
Lt. Cmdr. T. B. Fitzpatrick (Acting)	Jan. 15, 1936 - Jan. 20, 1936
Captain MacGillvray Milne	Jan. 20, 1936 - June 3, 1938
Captain Edward Hanson	June 6, 1938 - July 30, 1940
Lt. Cmdr. J. R. Wallace (Acting)	July 31, 1940 - Aug. 8, 1940
Captain Lawrence Wild	Aug. 9, 1940 - June 5, 1942
Captain John G. Moyer	June 6, 1942 - Feb. 8, 1944
Captain Allen Hobbs	Feb. 8, 1944 - Jan. 27, 1945
Captain Ralph W. Hungerford	Jan. 27, 1945 - Sep. 3, 1945
Commander Samuel W. Cana (Acting)	Sep. 3, 1945 - Sep. 10, 1945
Captain Harold A. Houser	Sep. 10, 1945 - Apr. 22, 1947
Captain Vernon Houser	Apr. 22, 1947 - June 15, 1949
Captain Thomas F. Darden	July 7, 1949 - Feb. 23, 1951

CIVIL GOVERNORS

Governor Phelps Phelps	Feb. 23, 1951 - June 20, 1952
Governor John C. Elliott	July 16, 1952 - Nov. 25, 1952
Governor James Arthur Ewing	Nov. 28, 1952 - Mar. 4, 1953
Governor Lawrence M. Judd	Mar. 4, 1953 - Aug. 5, 1953
Governor Richard B. Lowe	Oct. 1, 1953 - Oct. 15, 1956
Governor Peter Tali Coleman (2)	Oct. 15, 1956 - May 24, 1961
Governor H. Rex Lee	May 24, 1961 - July 31, 1967
Governor Owen S. Aspinall	Aug. 1, 1967 - July 31, 1969
Governor John M. Haydon	Aug. 1, 1969 - Oct. 15, 1974
Lt. Gov. Frank C. Mockler (Acting)	Oct. 15, 1974 - Feb. 6, 1975
Governor Earl B. Ruth	Feb. 6, 1975 - Sep. 30, 1976
Governor Frank Barnett	Oct. 1, 1976 - May 27, 1977
Governor H. Rex Lee	May 28, 1977 -

1 - Died in Office
2 - First appointed Samoan governor

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA COMMISSIONS

BOXING COMMISSION
CAMPAIGN SPENDING COMMISSION
CHILD ABUSE COMMISSION
COMMERCE COMMISSION
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMISSION
HISTORICAL COMMISSION
INDUSTRIAL PARK COMMISSION
LAND COMMISSION
SPORTS COMMISSION
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA BOARDS AND COMMITTEES

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
BOARD OF APPRAISERS
ARTS & HUMANITIES COMMITTEE
BEAUTIFICATION COMMITTEE
BINGO BOARD
CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW BOARD
CONTRACTORS LICENSING BOARD
COPRA FUND BOARD
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY SUPERVISORY BOARD
DEVELOPMENT BANK BOARD
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ELDERLY PROGRAMS
ENERGY CONSERVATION ADVISORY BOARD
TERRITORIAL HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL
HEALTH SERVICES REGULATORY BOARD
HIGHER EDUCATION BOARD
IMMIGRATION BOARD
INSURANCE SAFETY COUNCIL
LAND & SITE USE COMMITTEE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON LIBRARY SERVICES
MANPOWER SERVICE COUNCIL
BOARD OF MARINE INSPECTORS
MARINE RAILWAY BOARD
MARKET ADVISORY BOARD
BOARD OF MUSEUM TRUSTEES
PARK & RECREATION CONTROL BOARD
BOARD OF PAROLE
PERSONNEL ADVISORY BOARD
GENERAL PROPERTY SURVEY BOARD
BOARD OF REGENTS
BOARD OF REGISTRATION
BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR RETIREMENT ACT
SALARY AND WAGE COMMITTEE

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND
(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Balance Sheet

Assets

	June 30	
	1977	1976
Cash	$ 121,633	$ 17,201
Time certificate of deposit	-	100,000
Interest receivable on securities	-	129
Loans receivable		
Loan balances	3,498,777	3,137,712
Interest receivable on loans	80,605	52,873
	3,579,382	3,190,585
Less allowance for doubtful loans	357,000	297,000
	3,222,382	2,893,585
	$3,344,015	$3,010,915

Liabilities and Fund Balance

	1977	1976
Advance from Development Bank of American Samoa, 5 1/8%	$ 200,000	$ -
Deposits	-	1,602
Accrued expense	4,981	6,700
	204,981	8,302
Fund balance		
Appropriation from the Government of the United States	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings	639,034	502,613
	3,139,034	3,002,613
	$3,344,015	$3,010,915

SOURCE: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Statement of Income

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1977	1976
Revenue		
Interest		
Loans	$108,717	$109,471
Certificates of deposit	5,332	162
Government securities	58,603	59,050
Development Housing Fund advance	2,233	-
Rentals and interest - Lumana'i building	130,504	127,460
Service charge - Development Housing Fund	54,000	37,500
Recoveries on loans	560	5,206
Loan guarantee fees	1,864	160
Other income	1,765	3,679
	363,578	342,688
Expenses		
Salaries and related expenses	83,918	84,337
Rental expense - Lumana'i building	103,533	85,205
Administration expenses	26,344	21,949
Depreciation	4,181	4,596
Provision for loan loss	60,000	62,475
	277,976	258,562
Income before recovery on commitments	85,602	84,126
Recovery on commitments in American Samoan Development Corporation	97,000	17,910
Net income	$182,602	$102,036

SOURCE: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING FUND
(Administered by the Development Bank of American Samoa)

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

	For Years Ended June 30	
	1977	1976
Revenue		
Interest		
Loans	$230,591	$212,670
Time certificates of deposit	1,946	6,028
Other income	24,294	16,565
Recovery of loss on low income housing project	-	4,150
	256,831	239,413
Operating expenses		
Administrative fees	54,000	37,500
Auditing fees	3,912	5,200
Interest expense	2,233	-
Other expenses	265	94
Provision for loan loss	60,000	60,000
	120,410	102,794
Net income	136,421	136,619
Retained earnings, beginning	502,613	365,994
Retained earnings, ending	$639,034	$502,613

SOURCE: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Balance Sheet

Assets

	June 30	
	1977	1976
Cash on hand and in banks	$ 148,316	$ 120,795
Time certificates of deposit	175,000	225,000
Advance to Development Housing Fund, 5-1/8%	200,000	-
United States Government Securities	800,683	779,799
Accrued interest on time certificates, advance and securities	16,810	18,515
Loans receivable (including accrued interest), less allowance for doubtful loans, $258,000 in 1977 and $198,000 in 1976	1,333,854	1,399,095
Tenant and other receivables	13,814	23,689
Prepaid expenses	4,878	7,132
Advances and investment	97,000	102,000
	2,790,355	2,696,025
Property and equipment		
Lumana'i Building	583,516	583,516
Air conditioning system	169,243	152,296
Furniture and equipment	20,078	18,588
Office space alterations	5,719	5,719
	778,556	760,119
Less accumulated depreciation	111,512	84,553
	667,044	675,566
	$3,457,399	$3,371,591

Liabilities and Corporate Equity

	1977	1976
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 7,703	$ 7,784
Accrued and withheld payroll taxes	1,704	1,417
Accrued expenses	6,200	6,200
Guarantee of American Samoan Development Corporation loan	125,000	222,000
	140,607	237,401
Corporate equity	3,316,792	3,134,190
	$3,457,399	$3,371,591

SOURCE: Development Bank of American Samoa

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ADMINISTRATIVE BREAKDOWN

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
ELEMENTARY DIVISION			
Enrollment	6,030	5,961*	5,622
Schools	27	26	25
Supervisors			
Samoan	3	3	1
Non-Samoan	0	0	0
Principals and Assistant Principals			
Samoan	38	29	29
Non-Samoan	0	0	0
Regular Classroom Teachers	278	243	248
Student-Teacher Ratio	20.1	24.1	22.1
Total GAS Budget	$2,008,748	$2,044,000	$2,064,000
Average Cost Per Student	$334	$347	$367
Teachers with MA Degrees	9	11	11
Teachers with BA/BS Degrees	40	20	64
Teachers with AA Degrees	132	181	148
Teachers with less than AA Degrees	97	31	25

*Enrollment figure (5,889) used to compute cost per student is less 72 Special Education students in resource rooms.

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
SECONDARY DIVISION			
Enrollment	2,034	2,105	2,144
Schools	4	4	4
Principals	4	4	4
Assistant Principals	4	4	4
Counselors	4	6	5
Classroom Teachers			
Samoan	64	78	78
Non-Samoan	52	34	34
Total GAS Budget	$863,500	$997,000	$967,500
Student-Teacher Radio	17.5	19.1	19.1
Teachers with MA Degrees	17	11	11
Teachers with BA/BS Degrees	55	55	54
Teachers with AA Degrees	32	38	39
Teachers with less than AA Degrees	12	8	8

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Assistant Principals	4	6	5
Counselors	4	5	6
Classroom Teachers			
Samoan	64	78	78
Non-Samoan	52	34	34
Total GAS Budget	$863,500	$997,000	$967,500
Student-Teacher Ratio	17.5	19.1	19.1
Average Cost Per Student	$424	$474	$451
Teachers with MA Degrees	17	11	11
Teachers with BA/BS Degrees	55	55	54
Teachers with AA Degrees	32	38	39
Teachers with less than AA Degrees	12	8	8

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROFILE

	FY 76	FY 77
Administrators & Supervisors		
Samoan	61	61
Non-Samoan	7	9
Teachers		
Samoan	467	520
Non-Samoan	83	95
Clerks		
Samoan	35	37
Non-Samoan	-	-
Support		
Samoan	162	166
Non-Samoan	2	2
Total	817	890

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

	FY 76	FY 77
PRE-SCHOOL (ECE)		
Public		
Males	980	972
Females	936	988
Private	*	*
Total	1,916	1,960
ELEMENTARY (Grades 1-8)		
Public		
Males	3,200	2,976
Females	2,689	2,646
Private	1,457	1,226
Total	7,346	6,818
SECONDARY		
Public		
Males	1,098	1,185
Females	1,007	959
Private	398	426
Total	2,503	2,570
TOTAL ENROLLMENT (Public)	9,910	9,726
TOTAL ENROLLMENT (Private)	1,855	1,652

(*) Date Unavailable

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FY 77

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Total number of scholarship students	63	55	118
First year scholarship students	26	18	44
Second year scholarship students	12	13	25
Third year scholarship students	9	5	14
Fourth year scholarship and continuing students	17	18	35

FIELDS OF STUDY

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Business	8	12	20
Education	9	8	17
Engineering	11	0	11
Arts	3	0	3
Law	3	2	5
Science	5	3	8
Nursing	0	15	15
Medicine	8	7	15
Political Science	6	2	8
Medical Lab Technician	1	0	1
Communications Technician	1	0	1
Undecided	8	6	14
TOTAL	63	55	118

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 1977

ENROLLMENT	1960
NUMBER OF CENTERS	135
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TEACHERS	149
NUMBER OF SUPERVISORS	13
STUDENT-TEACHER RATIO	13.2
TOTAL BUDGET	$329,975
AVERAGE COST PER STUDENT	$168.00

ECE PERSONNEL EDUCATION BACKGROUND

BA Degree	1
AA Degree	0
High School Diploma or equivalent (GED)	21
Less than High School Diploma	141

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SPECIAL EDUCATION ENROLLMENT AND PERSONNEL

ENROLLMENT

Deaf Class, Tutuila	12
Deaf Class, Manu'a	6
Severely Handicapped	15
Special Secondary Vocational	35
Special Elementary	30
Resource Rooms	72
Special Pre-School	10
TOTAL	180

PERSONNEL

Teacher Trainers	7
Teaching Positions	29
Social Worker	1
Assessment Personnel	2
Administrative Personnel	6
Support Personnel	2

Student-teacher ratio varied for each program. Severely handicapped need a one-to-one and at most a one-to-three relationship because of the extreme severity of the disability. Other programs operated on anywhere from a one-to-six ratio to a one-to-15 ratio.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FISCAL YEAR 1977 INCOME

	AMOUNT	PER CENT OF TOTAL
LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 185,900	2.4
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR GRANT-IN-AID	5,171,800	66.1
FEDERAL GRANTS	2,465,923	31.5
TOTAL EDUCATION BUDGET	$7,823.623	100 per cent
PER PUPIL EXPENDITURE (Excluding federal grants)		$541.40

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ENROLLMENT BREAKDOWN
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Sum. 76	Fall 76	Spring 77	Sum. 77	Fall 77
Full Time Students	920	893	361	494	324
Part Time Students		443	441	166	395
Special Students*		25			
Males		407		366	
Females		429		410	
On GI Bill	114	139	132	105	116
Business Students		244			201
Teacher Ed Students		236			174
General Ed Students		155			83
Voc-Trades Students		111			22
Police Sci. Students		35			56
Library Tech Students		11			13
Nursing Students		34			60
Pre-Allied Health Sci.		10			26
Others					84
Graduates		71			100**

* High School juniors and seniors taking courses at ASCC, who, prior to the Spring of 1976, were classified as Part Time Students.

** 89 received AA degrees and 11 received certificates.

SOURCE: AMERICAN SAMOA COMMUNITY COLLEGE

KVZK TELEVISION OPERATIONAL DATA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Average number of instructional television lessons produced per month:	27
Approximate number of ITV lessons broadcast to the schools:	3,540
Average number of community television programs produced per month:	45
Number of hours of syndicated and network programs broadcast:	7,234
Total hours transmitted (three channels)	10,793

SOURCE: OFFICE OF TELEVISION OPERATIONS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF LOCAL APPROPRIABLE REVENUES BY FISCAL YEAR

As of September 30, 1977 (in thousands of dollars)

	FY 73	FY 74	FY 75	FY 76(*)	FY 77
TAXES AND DUTIES					
Corporate Income Taxes	7,290	9,498	3,683	2,597	1,936
Individual Income Taxes	1,936	3,440	3,286	1,896	5,240
Excise Taxes	1,549	1,194	1,310	1,325	2,279
SUB-TOTAL	10,775	14,132	7,281	5,818	9,455
LICENSES, PERMITS AND FINES					
Licenses	121	130	130	140	147
Court Fees and Fines	27	44	39	94	73
Travel Permits	12	12	16	62	2
SUB-TOTAL	160	186	185	296	222
INTEREST AND RENTAL INCOME					
Interest on Deposits	131	316	85	3	20
Rents and Leases	291	267	282	260	542
SUB-TOTAL	422	583	367	263	562
SERVICE CHARGES					
Agricultural Inspections & Sales	39	14	30	10	1
Hospital & Nursing Care	135	128	192	235	257
Pharmacy Sales	11	10	8	13	10
Hospital Cafeterial Sales	30	31	22	0	0
Water Service Charges	18	52	58	155	94
Aerial Tramway Charges	15	16	16	9	10
Dock & Harbor Charges	531	489	687	619	696
Water Transportation Charges	0	0	0	90	276
Construction Service Charges	0	0	0	295	73
Vehicle Service Charges	0	0	0	93	425
Printing Service Charges	0	0	0	11	94
Miscellaneous Charges	112	527	227	619	767
SUB-TOTAL	891	1,267	1,240	2,149	2,703
SURPLUS FROM COMMERCIAL/ INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS					
Liquor Store Sales	51	159	328	438	309
Marine Railway	61	44	0	0	0
Electric Utility	166	0	0	0	0
Communications	0	0	0	0	0
Other Revolving Fund Surplus	122	0	0	0	0
SUB-TOTAL	400	203	328	438	309
GRAND TOTAL	12,648	16,371	9,401	8,964	13,251

(*) Figures include the three month transitional period added to the 12 month fiscal year. (July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976)

(Note: The accuracy of some figures in the "Taxes and Duties" portion of the above chart is currently under study by the Internal Audit Office.)

FISCAL YEAR 1977 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS
(Department of Interior & Local Funds)

	TOTAL ESTIMATE	DOI BUDGET AUTHORITY	LOCAL REVENUE APPROPRIATION
EDUCATION & CULTURE			
Multi-Purpose Facility-Classrooms, Dining Area Kitchen	218,000	-0-	218,000
Playcourts - Elementary Schools	21,000	-0-	21,000
School Buses	90,000	90,000	-0-
Band Instruments - High Schools	75,000	-0-	75,000
Instructional TV Sets	10,000	-0-	10,000
Toilet & Shower Facilities High Schools	280,000	280,000	280,000
Community Library	103,000	-0-	103,000
HEALTH			
Water System Improvements & Repairs	1,931,000	1,888,000	43,000
Sewer System Improvements	50,000	50,000	-0-
Solid Waste Equipment	50,000	50,000	-0-
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & POWER			
Roads Construction, Repairs, & Improvements	2,144,000	987,000	1,157,000
Electrical Power System Improvements	1,500,000	1,500,000	-0-
Port Improvements	162,000	-0-	162,000
GENERAL GOVERNMENT			
Conference Center	300,000	-0-	300,000
Rehabilitation of Lee Auditorium	40,000	-0-	40,000
Housing Renovation & Furnishings Replacement	200,000	-0-	200,000
Construction Equipment	280,000	-0-	280,000
New TV Transmitter Building	60,000	-0-	60,000
New Legal Affairs' Office	30,000	-0-	30,000
PUBLIC SAFETY			
Fire Protection System - Central Administration Building	75,000	-0-	75,000
Sidewalks	43,000	-0-	43,000
Street Lights	20,000	-0-	20,000
Relocation of Fuel Lines Under Conference Center	20,000	-0-	20,000
TOTALS	7,702,000	4,845,000	2,857,000

SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

FY 1977 Federal Grants to the Government of American Samoa
(Exclusive of Local Match - Cash & In-kind)

GAS Department or Office (Grant Recipient)	U.S. Department and Agency (Grantor)	Authorizing Legislation (Name of Grant)	Purpose of Grant	FY '77 Award
OPERATIONS:				
Dept. of Education	Department of Health, Education & Welfare Office of Education	Elementary & Secondary Educ. Act, Title I	Assistance for educationally deprived	408,500
		" ", Title IV	Innovative projects	319,500
		" ", Title IV, University of Hawaii	Teacher training	30,959
		" ", Title VII	Bilingual/bicultural education	216,500
		Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII	Assistance for educationally disadvantaged	367,835
		Library Services & Contr. Act, Title I	Library services	46,000
		" , Title III	Inter-library cooperation	10,000
		Education of the Handicapped Act, Part B	Handicapped school programs	180,508
		Vocational Educ. Act, Title I, Part B	Secondary vocational education	35,894
		Education Professions Development Act	Teacher training vocational education	20,256
	Office of Child Development	Econ. Opportunity Act Section 243 (Head Start)	Preparation of pre-school children	108,575
	Department of Agriculture Food & Nutrition Service	National School Lunch Act	School Lunch & breakfast programs	1,416,749
		SUB-TOTAL		3,161,276
Office of Television Operations	Corporation for			

	Public Broadcasting	Public Broadcasting Act	Community service TV programs	353,559
Board of Higher Education	Department of Health, Education & Welfare Office of Education	Higher Education Act Title I	Community services & continuing education	24,729
		HEA, Title I	Basic instructional develop.	100,000
		HEA, Title II	College library resources	3,930
		HEA, Title IV	Basic educational opportunity grants	27,093
		HEA, Title IV	Student financial aid	83,664
		HEA, Title IV	Special services (disadvantaged)	31,968
		HEA, Title IV	Demonstration program in cooperation education	2,332
		HEA, Title X	Veterans' cost of instruction	4,239
		HEA, Title XII	Post-secondary education planning	30,144
		Vocational Educ. Act	Vocational educ. in Community College	39,656
		Adult Basic Educ. Act	Adult educ. in Community College	123,695
		SUB-TOTALS		471,450
Advisory Council on Vocational Education	Department of Health, Education & Welfare Office of Educ.	Vocational Education Act	Evaluation of vocational education programs	50,000
Arts Council	National Foundation on Arts & the Humanities National Endowment for the Arts	National Foundation on the Arts & Humanities Act	Operation of museum & Arts Council	131,170
Dept. of Health (Medical Services)	Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare Public Health Service	Public Health Services Act, Title XV	Health planning & develop.	80,338
		Public Health Services Act, Title III	Public health operations	225,569
		" " "	Mental health operations	60,000
		Social Security Act, Title V, Sec. 503	Maternal & child health services	172,800
		" " Sec. 504	Crippled children's services	70,000

		SUB-TOTALS		608,707
Administration on Aging	Department of Health, Education & Welfare Administration on Aging	Older American Act, Title III & IV	Promotion of native skills & crafts, and nutrition program	872,174
Territorial Energy Office	Federal Energy Administration	Energy Policy & Conservation Act	State energy conservation program	40,110
Office of Manpower Resources	Dept. of Labor Manpower Admin.	Comprenhensive Employment Training	Job training for disadvantaged & summer youth	1,514,796
		Anti-Recession Fiscal Assistance Act	Job training	44,671
	Bureau of Local Statistics	Occupational Safety & Health Act	Ongoing occupational injury statistics programs	8,216
	Civil Service Commission	Intergovernmental Personnel Act	Improvement of personnel	4,317
		SUB-TOTAL		1,572,000
Governor's Office	Environmental Protection Agency	Water Pollution Control Act	Water pollution control program	115,271
Criminal Justice Planning Agency	Dept. of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Admin.	Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act	Law enforcement planning	198,629
		" " "	Law enforcement action programs	326,463
				525,000
		TOTAL FY 1977 OPERATING GRANTS		9,122,558
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:				
Dept. of Public Works	Dept. of Commerce			

	Economic Development Administration	Local Public Works Develop. and Investment Act	Airport terminal expansion	1,779,300
		Public Works Economic Development Act	Aua water reservoir	368,000
	Dept. of Transportation Federal Highway Admin.	Federal Highway Act	Road construction	672,400
	Federal Aviation Admin.	Airport and Airways Development Act	Airport runway overlay	3,461,400
			Airport apron extension	450,000
	U.S. Coast Guard	Special Grant	Ta'u small boat harbor	12,000
	Federal Energy Admin.	Energy Conservation Act	Solar water heaters	43,030
	Dept. of Defense Army Corps of Engineers	Flood Control Act	Seawall construction	303,000
		Small Navigation Projects Act	Ta'u small boat harbor	2,000,000
	Environmetal Protection Agency	Water Pollution Contral Act	Sewer construction	1,251,460
Board of Higher Education	Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration	Local Public Works and Investment Act	Community College expansion	3,922,725
Criminal Justice Planning Agency	Dept. of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration	Omnibus Crime Control & Safe Streets Act	Remodeling of Youth Office	35,999
			New correction facility	299,475
		TOTAL FY 1977 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS		14.598.789
		TOTAL FY 1977 FEDERAL GRANTS		23.721.347

PROGRAM DISTRIBUTION SUMMARY, FISCAL YEAR 1977 (As of Sept. 30, 1977)

OPERATIONS:	FY 1977 AMOUNT	PER CENT CHANGE FROM FY 1976
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR	$ 438,500	+10%
JUDICIARY	384,500	+16%
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	4,786,500	N.A.
OFFICE OF TELEVISION OPERATIONS	571,000	N.A.
BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION	807,000	+13%
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (Medical Services)	4,015,500	+10%
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	136,000	-59%
OFFICE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	50,000	N.A.
OFFICE OF TOURISM	112,500	+78%
OFFICE OF MARINE RESOURCES	75,000	N.A.
DEPARTMENT OF PORT ADMINISTRATION	722,000	+128%
LOCAL JUDICIAL	67,000	+11%
LEGISLATURE	764,000	+17%
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,467,000	+14%
OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET	135,000	+15%
OFFICE OF MATERIAL MANAGEMENT	613,500	+52%
OFFICE OF MANPOWER RESOURCES	371,000	+ 6%
PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE	36,000	-29%
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	4,656,500	+37%
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS	352,500	+ 6%
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	437,000	+15%
AUDIT OFFICE	137,500	+83%
OFFICE OF SAMOAN INFORMATION	96,000	-13%
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY	935,000	- 8%
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS	7,702,000	- 1%
GRANT MATCH FUNDS	2,228,500	-32%
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	357,000	+43%
TOTALS	32,454,000	+5.8%

NOTE: Does not include federal grants other than DOI Grant-in-Aid.

SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEAR (in thousands of dollars)
As of Sept. 30, 1977

	FY '73	FY '74	FY '75	FY '76(*)	FY '77
LOCAL APPROPRIATIONS	9,836	16,695	11,142(1)	5,563	9,582
DIRECT CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	520	556	647	942	798
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR GRANT-IN-AID	14,510	13,444	14,203	29,615	22,074
OTHER FEDERAL GRANTS	5,545	6,981	5,567	13,547	23,721
SUB-TOTAL	30,411	37,676	31,559	49,667	56,175
RECEIPTS BY GAS OF AMERICAN SAMOA					
INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS (2)	3,510	5,996	6,007	6,142	6,206
TOTAL: ALL SOURCES	33,921	43,672	37,566	55,809	62,381

(*) Figures include the three month transitional period to the regular 12 month fiscal year. (July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976)

(1) Adjusted for reductions in local revenues from original estimates

(2) Does not include estimated levels of internal transfers of GAS appropriations or grant funds for services purchased from GAS Commercial/Industrial operations.

SOURCE: PLANNING AND BUDGET OFFICE

FISCAL YEAR 1977 ENTERPRISE AND SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

ACTIVITY	REVENUE	EXPENDITURES	SURPLUS/ (Deficit)
Marine Railway (1)	1,196,285	1,134,174	62,111
Airport (1)	649,975	620,641	29,334
Electric Utility (1)	3,661,672(3)	3,337,588	324,084
Communications (1)	1,293,536(4)	1,167,664	125,872
Public Market (1)	62,094	50,158	11,936
Liquor Store (1)	687,043	377,827	309,216(5)
Driver Training (2)	40,672	7,349	33,323
Road Maintenance (2)	271,145	135,002	136,143
TOTALS	7,862,422	6,830,403	1,032,019

(1) Enterprise Fund
(2) Special Revenue Fund
(3) Includes GAS revenues of $1,135,118
(4) Includes GAS revenues of $212,139
(5) Appropriable revenue

SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING AND BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 1977 SPECIAL PROGRAMS

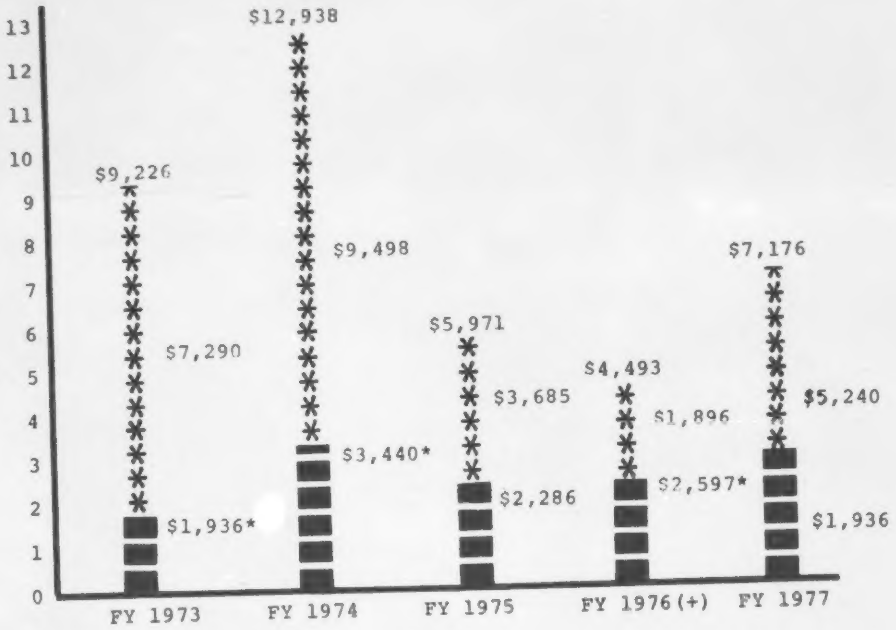
PROGRAM	LOCAL APPROPRIATION
Claims & Damages Fund	$100,000
Small Village Project Fund	50,000
Maintenance of Ofu Airport	12,000
Gubernatorial Commission	60,000
South Pacific Commission Conference	60,000
Governor's Contingency Fund	75,000
TOTAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS	$357,000

SOURCE: OFFICE OF PLANNING & BUDGET

TAX REVENUE, GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA, BY FISCAL YEAR

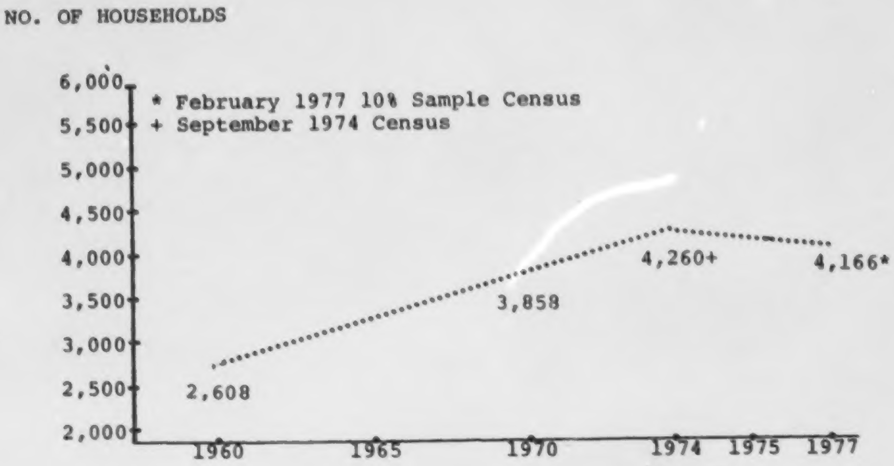
(in thousands of dollars)

TOTAL COLLECTIONS FOR FY 77
Individual: $1,935
Corporate : 5,240
Net Income Tax
 Revenue $7,176



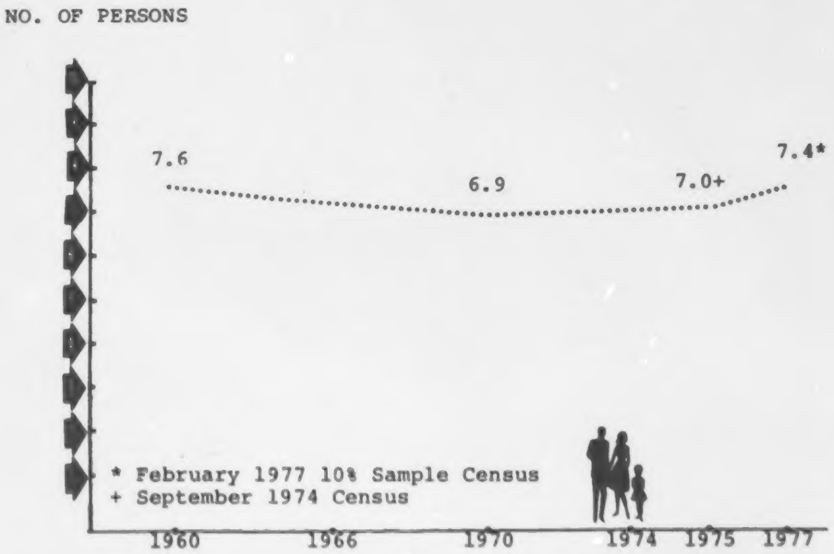
Individual Income Tax ■
Corporate Income Tax (Cash) ✱
Includes GAS Payrolls-Income Tax Withheld (Non-cash) *
NOTE - (+) Figures do not include the three month transition period. Figures for transition period include: Corporate tax $711; Individual $610; Total $1,321.

SOURCE: TAX OFFICE, GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA



NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE



SIZE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN AMERICAN SAMOA

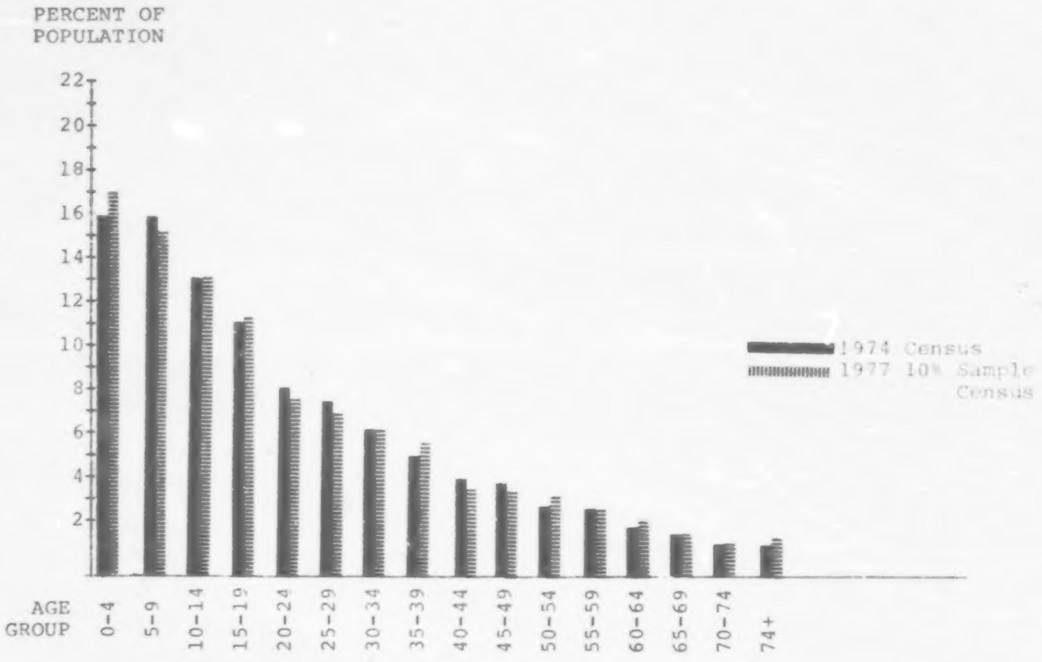
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR AMERICAN SAMOA UNDER FAIR LABOR STANDARD ACT

INDUSTRIES	1974	1975	1976	1977
Fish canning & Processing & Can Manufacturing	1.35	1.42	1.54	1.66
Shipping & Transportation	1.37	1.44	1.57	1.70
Petroleum Marketing	1.37	1.44	1.64	1.70
Construction	1.15	1.20	1.35	1.45
Hospital & Education Inst.	1.00	1.05	1.20	1.25
Hotel	1.00	1.05	1.10	1.15
Retailing, Warehousing & Wholesaling	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.40
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	0.95	1.00	1.00	1.00
Bottling & Dairy Products	1.10	1.15	1.20	1.25
Printing & Publishing	1.16	1.22	1.30	1.40
Finance & Insurance	1.27	1.34	1.45	1.60
Miscellaneous	1.05	1.05	1.10	1.15
Tour & Travel Service			1.45	1.50

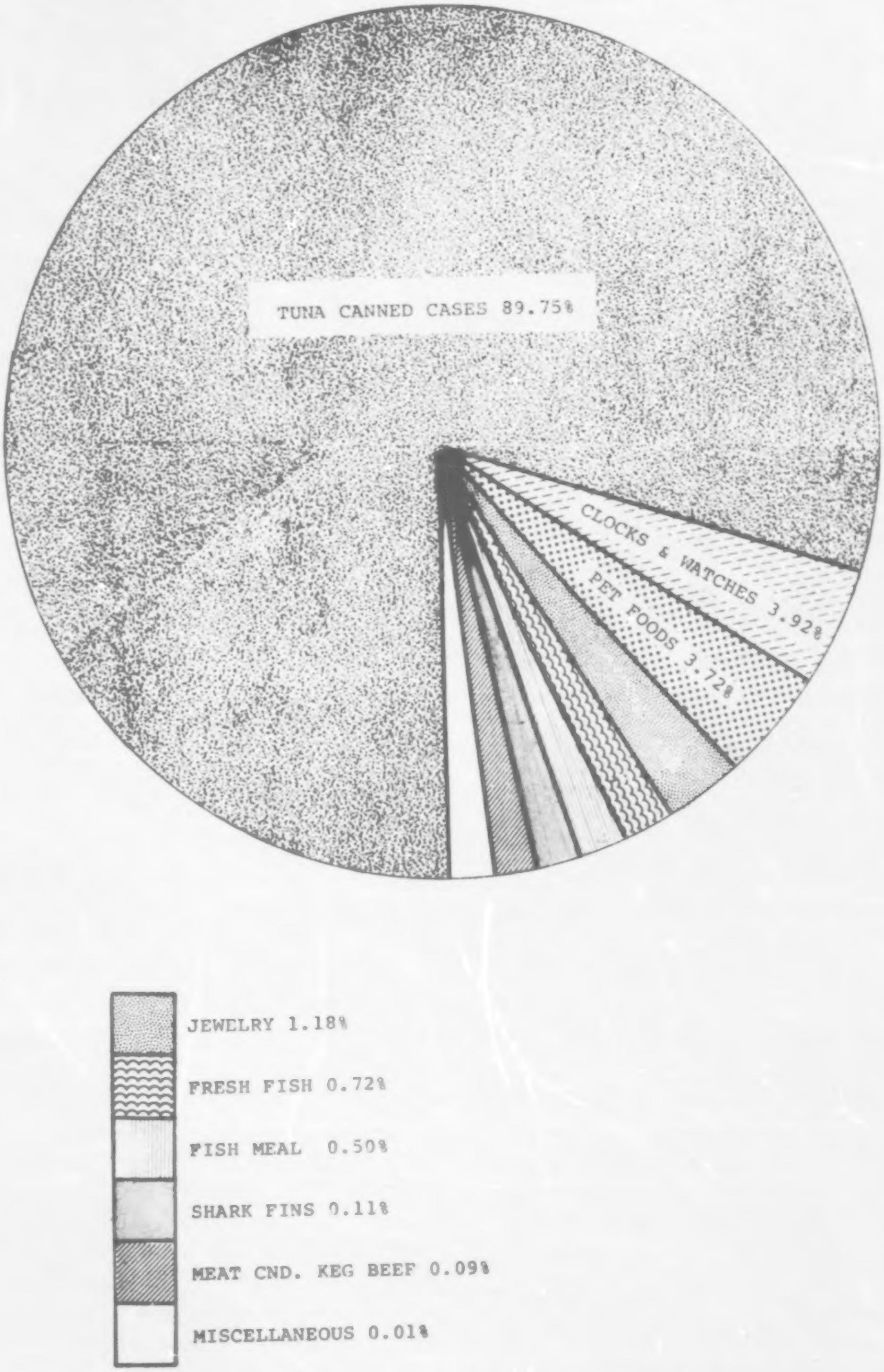
SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE FOR
AMERICAN SAMOA POPULATION: 1974 & 1977



SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EXPORTS (FY1976)



SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

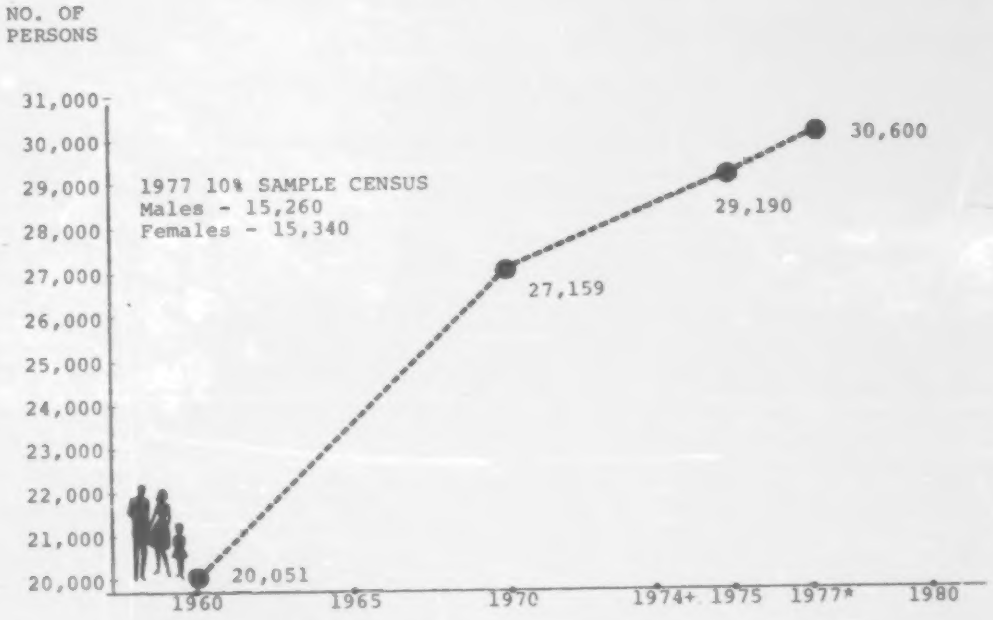
PER CAPITA & AVERAGE INCOME
FOR AMERICAN SAMOA

	1975	1974	1973
Total Income Paid	24,539,233	26,804,237	23,449,219
Population	30,100 *	29,190	28,574
Per Capita Income	815.26	918.27	820.55
Employment	7,459	7,994	8,200
Average Income	3,289.88	3,353.04	2,859.66
Number of Households **	4,318	4,170	4,082
Average Income per Household	5,683.10	6,427.87	5,744.54
Income Paid in Private Sector	6,143,094	7,293,819	6,817,390
Average Income Private	1,498.32	1,778.98	1,910.17
Income Paid Government	18,396,139	19,510,418	16,630,829
Average Income Government	5,476.67	5,023.28	4,253.41

* Estimated population
** Seven persons per household

SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

POPULATION OF AMERICAN SAMOA

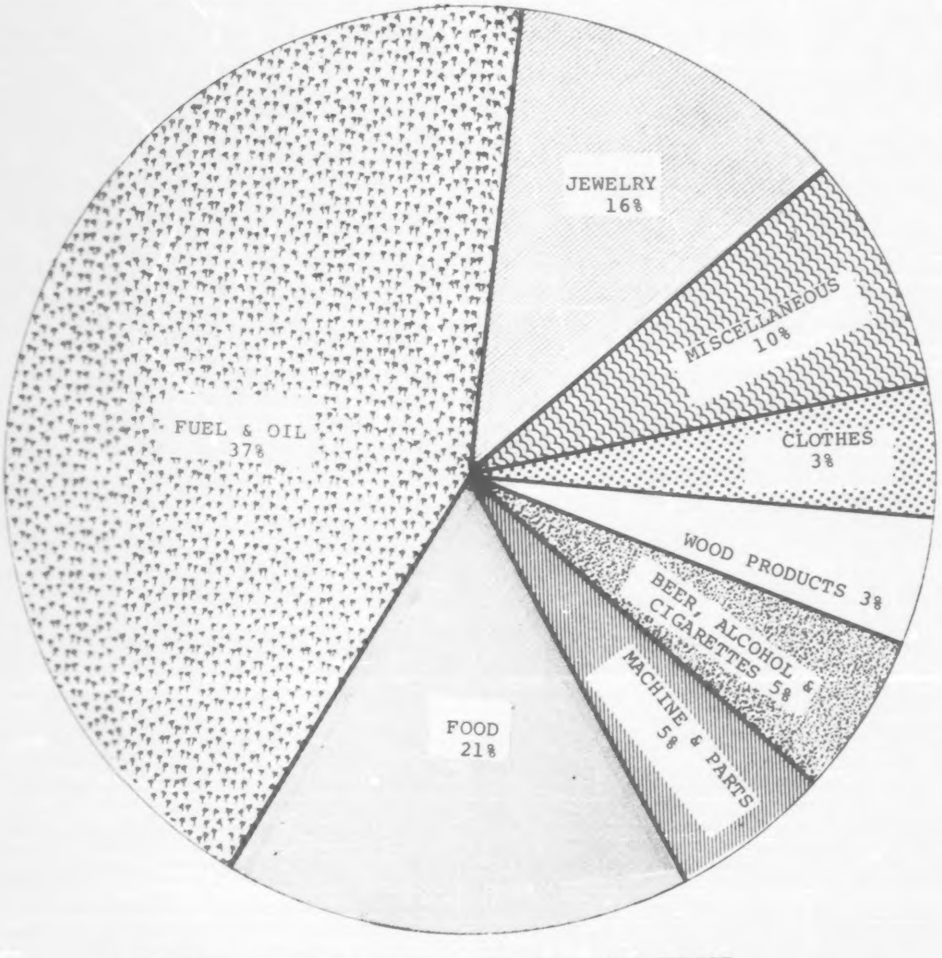


1977 10% SAMPLE CENSUS
Males - 15,260
Females - 15,340

* February 1977 10% Sample Census
+ September 1974 Census

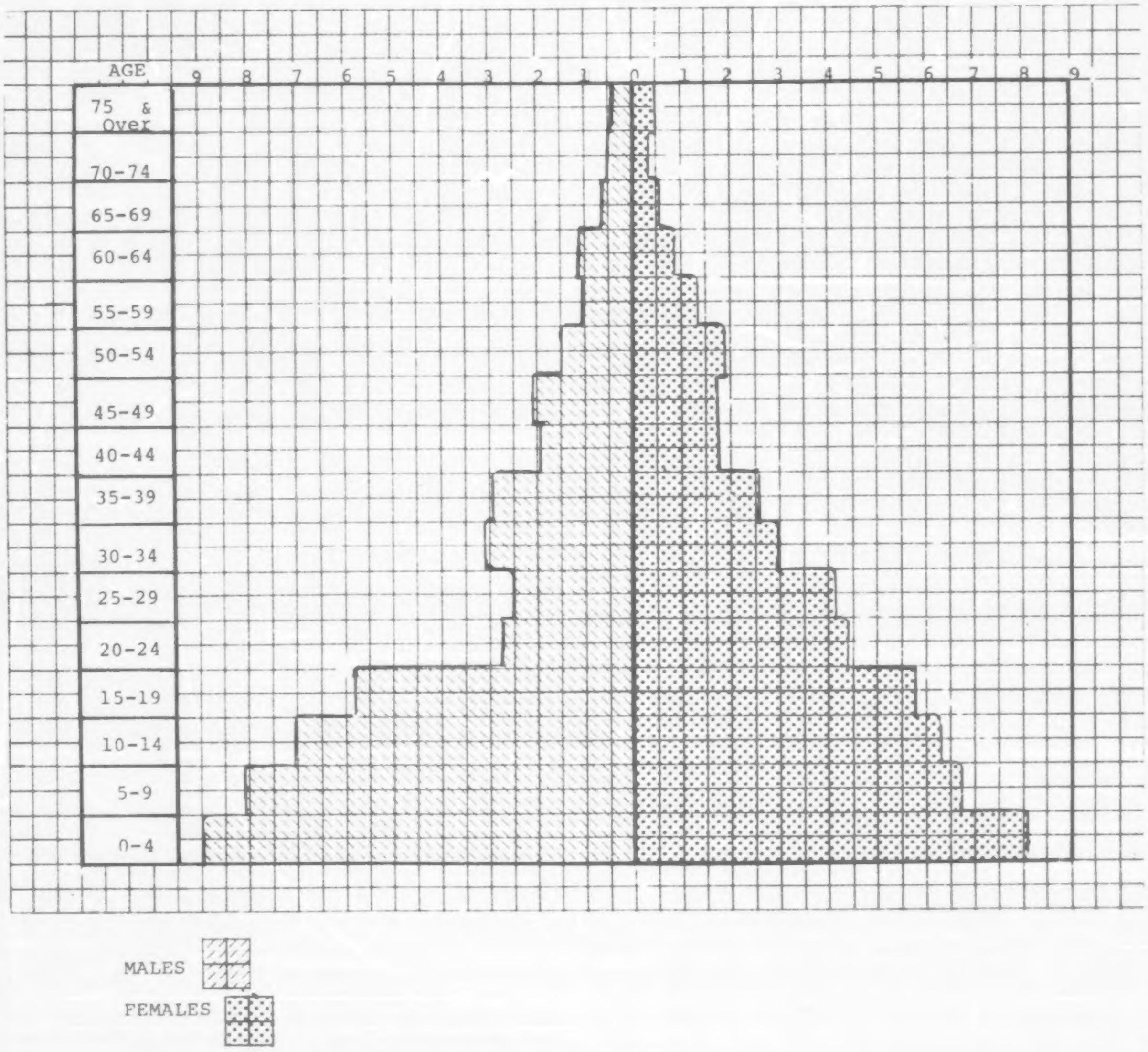
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL IMPORTS (FY 1976)



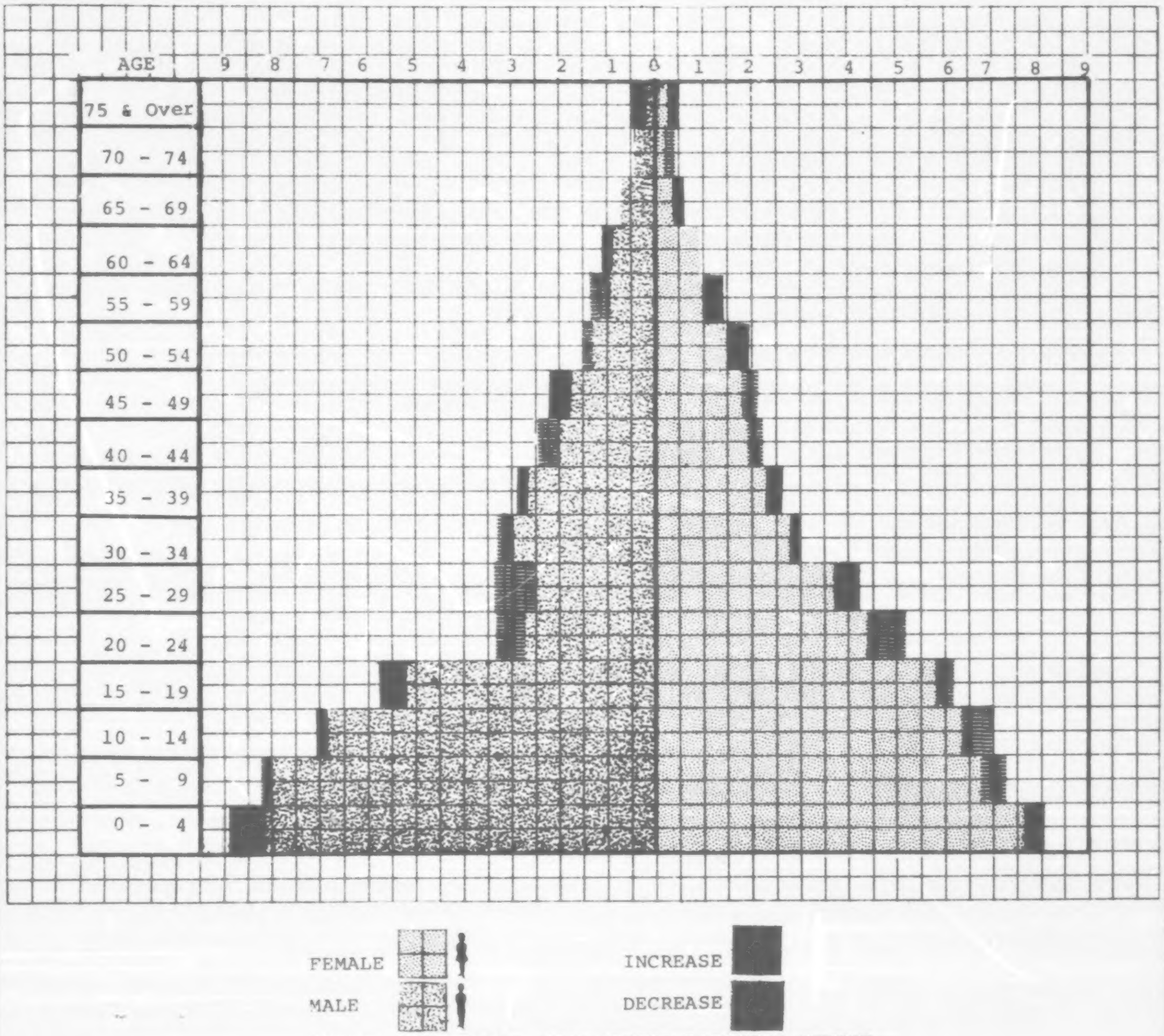
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

POPULATION BY AGE & SEX, FISCAL YEAR 1977
PERCENT OF POPULATION



SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

POPULATION BY AGE & SEX AND AGE GROUP CHANGES BETWEEN 1974 & 1977
PERCENT OF POPULATION



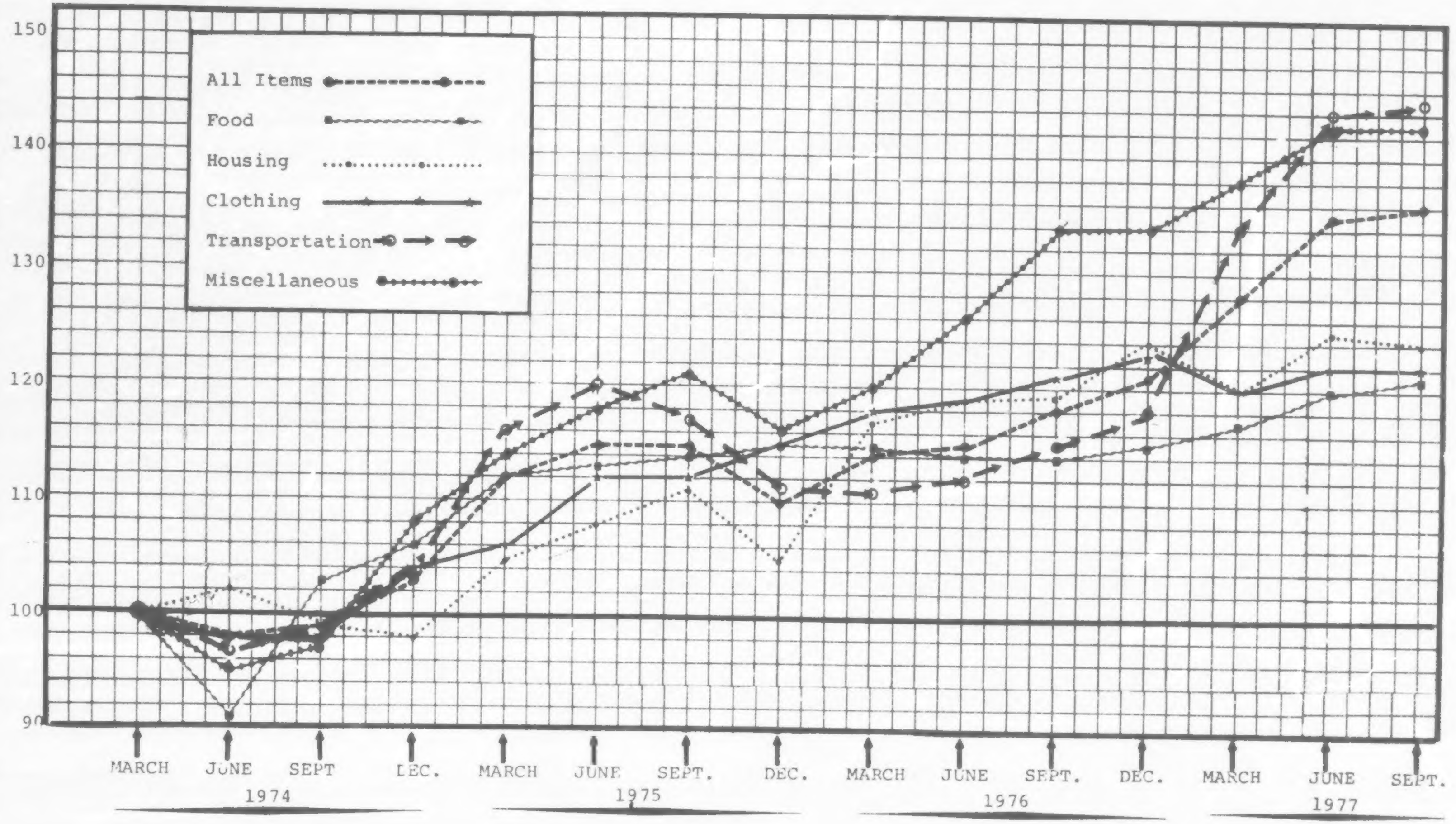
SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

BASE PERIOD	All Items		Food		Housing		Clothing		Transportation		Miscellaneous	
	Cost	Index	Cost	Index	Cost	Index	Cost	Index	Cost	Index	Cost	Index
1974												
March	1,759.05	100	100.25	100	517.23	100	114.71	100	933.19	100	93.67	100
June	1,727.23	98	91.24	91	529.74	102	111.95	98	905.08	97	89.22	95
September	1,745.46	99	103.39	103	514.61	99	112.80	98	924.17	99	90.76	97
December	1,804.45	103	106.39	106	507.34	98	119.39	104	970	104	101.10	108
1975												
March	1,963.01	112	111.86	112	541.89	105	121.92	106	1,080.42	116	106.92	114
June	2,028.86	115	113.08	113	556.40	108	128.31	112	1,120.83	120	110.24	118
September	2,021.66	115	114.71	114	575.86	111	128.56	112	1,088.75	117	113.78	121
December	1,933.02	110	115.34	115	541.89	105	131.38	115	1,035.42	111	108.98	116
1976												
March	2,000.82	114	115.24	115	602.77	117	135.35	118	1,035.42	111	112.04	120
June	2,031.49	115	113.82	114	616.34	119	136.50	119	1,046.78	112	118.05	126
September	2,079.48	118	114.74	114	629.55	119	139.06	121	1,074.41	115	121.72	134
December	2,127.47	121	115.66	115	642.76	124	141.62	123	1,020.04	118	125.39	134
1977												
March	2,250.92	128	117.39	117	621.12	120	137.29	120	1,246.20	134	128.92	138
June	2,379.35	135	120.21	120	644.90	125	139.52	122	1,344.90	144	129.82	139
September	2,385.92	136	121.42	121	641.44	124	140.35	122	1,352.77	145	129.94	139

SOURCE: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



SOURCE: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING OFFICE

CAREER SERVICE RECRUITMENT SECTION

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY 1977

	FY '76	FY '77
POSITIONS VACANCIES	552	624
OFF-ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE/INQUIRIES REGARDING EMPLOYMENT	50	70
GAS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS ADMINISTERED	200	216
POSITION ADVERTISED	128	235
NUMBER OF APPLICANTS SUBMITTED TO HIREING AGENCY FOR INTERVIEW		1,400
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED		1,680
NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS PROCESSED FOR EMPLOYMENT		480

SOURCE: PERSONNEL OPERATION DIVISION/DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

CLASSIFICATION BRANCH

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY 1977

	FY '76	FY '77
NEW POSITION DESCRITPTIONS COMPLETED	259	370
POSITION DESCRIPTIONS REVISED	102	655
POSITION AUDITED	288	315
RECRUITMENT ADS COMPOSED	419	645
POSITIONS RECLASSIFIED	132	250
QUALIFYING RANKING FOR CONTRACT SPECIALIST APPLICANTS	600	880
PERSONNEL ACTION REVIEWS/APPROVED	648	950
SCREENING COMMITTEES		530

SOURCE: PERSONNEL OPERATIONS DIVISION/DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

DATA CONTROL SECTION

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY 1977

	FY '77
POSITION REQUESTS AND PROCESSED	15,708
CERTIFICATION REQUESTS RECEIVED AND PROCESSED	1,416
PERSONNEL ACTIONS RECEIVED AND PROCESSED	14,556
OFFICE VISITS SEEKING INFORMATION	495
TELEPHONE INQUIRIES	2,500

SOURCES: PERSONNEL OPERATIONS DIVISION/DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

CETA TITLES IMPLEMENTED IN FISCAL YEAR 1977

TITLE I (Total Grant $287,520)

Participants Enrollment	244
Participants Transferred to unsubsidized employment	40
Resignation*	70

TITLE II (Total Grant $262,120)

Participants Enrollment	314
Transferred to unsubsidized employment	27
Resignation*	150

TITLE VI (Total Grant $540,807)

Participants Enrollment	490
Transferred Enrollment	38
Resignation*	50

*Joined the Service or migrated to the U.S.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES.

EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
CONTRACT EMPLOYEES	178	161	187
LOCAL HIRE EMPLOYEES	3,107(*)	3,132(*)	3,742(*)
TOTAL	3,285	3,293	3,929
(*) Includes special programs	(301)	(316)	(1,035)

CONTRACT EMPLOYEES BY NATIONALITY

	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
AMERICAN SAMOAN	4	11	12
U.S. CITIZEN	168	137	167
OTHERS	6	13	8
TOTALS	178	161	187

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

CONTRACT RECRUITMENT OFFICE ACTIVITY REPORT

FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Personnel Action Request received	47
Positions advertised	43
Applications to Hiring Agencies	734
In-processing of new hires	96
Interviews conducted	11
Form-Letter correspondence	3,122
Miscellaneous correspondence	1,868
Cables, Telex	127
Overseas Telephone calls	117
Contract Renewals	27
Terminations	66

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

RECORDS BRANCH

ACTIVITY REPORT FOR FY 1977

	FY '76	FY '77
PERSONNEL ACTIONS RECEIVED		9,350
PERSONNEL ACTIONS PREPARED	713	839
LETTERS OF ADVERSE ACTION		54
NUMBER OF PERFORMANCE EVALUATION PROCESSED	3,335	3,500
NUMBERS OF DOCUMENTS FILED IN OPF	10,000	9,500
UP-DATE SERVICE RECORD CARDS	2,632	9,350
OFFICE TELEPHONE INQUIRIES	720	750
OVERSEAS REQUESTS FOR EMPLOYMENT VERIFICATION	81	61

SOURCES: PERSONNEL OPERATIONS DIVISION/DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER RESOURCES

APPENDIX

COMMUNICATIONS TRAFFIC SUMMARY AND OUTPUT DATA

OVERSEAS TELEGRAM SERVICE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Number of messages handled:						
Revenue traffic...........	35,358	38,085	44,808	46,372	48,418	54,277
Non-revenue traffic.......	13,428	12,940	12,511	13,311	13,673	15,405
Total.....................	48,786	51,025	57,319	59,683	62,091	69,682
Number of words handled :						
Revenue traffic...........	910,246	970,670	1,209,736	1,263,602	1,398,426	1,488,047
Non-revenue traffic.......	877,461	940,940	920,479	892,406	974,789	1,089,110
Total.....................	1,787,707	1,911,574	2,130,215	2,156,008	2,373,305	2,577,157
TELEX SERVICE						
Number of calls............	2,658	5,800	8,465	10,919	11,315	13,200
Number of minutes..........	13,134	23,045	35,909	49,204	50,680	61,788
Number of subscribers......	15	17	20	22	24	26
OVERSEAS TELEPHONE SERVICE						
Number of completed calls..	28,314	40,201	56,147	59,699	61,546	70,722
Number of minutes..........	159,209	217,210	345,185	365,056	387,839	451,910
LOCAL TELEPHONE SERVICE						
Telephone stations in service	2,184	2,513	3,304	3,362	3,398	3,616
Miles of telephone cables in place	51.9	76.0	102.0	126.0	130.0	140.0

SOURCE: COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

COMPARISON FISCAL YEAR 1976 and FISCAL YEAR 1977

	FY '76	FY '77
ITEMS	* QUANTITIES	QUANTITIES
Ammunition	202,600 rounds	201,000 rounds
Bananas	255,665 lbs.	344,440 lbs.
Beer	704,610 gals	439,762 gals
Biscuits	223,486 lbs.	147,607 lbs.
Butter, fresh	262,449 lbs.	288,296 lbs.
Candies	315,330 lbs.	385,392 lbs.
Cheese, fresh	43,197 lbs.	52,724 lbs.
Cement	1,907 tons	1,855 tons
Chicken	180,536 lbs.	100,886 tons
Cigars	402 boxes	3,314 boxes
Cigarettes	119,372 boxes	136,686 boxes
Cloth	682,185 yds.	436,069 yds.
Coffee	149,590 lbs.	170,998 lbs.
Eggs, fresh	118,813 doz.	112,247 doz.
Fish, canned	1,445,267 lbs.	2,248,464 lbs.
Fish, frozen	1,121,267 lbs.	737,951 lbs.
Flour	2,481,150 lbs.	2,002,194 lbs.
Fruit, canned	251,062 lbs.	246,874 lbs.
Fruit, fresh	690,359 lbs.	429,318 lbs.
Fruit Juices	17,486 gals.	20,650 gals.
Gasoline, aviation	278,432 gals.	433,404 gals.
Gasoline, motor	4,015,915 gals.	2,486,886 gals.
Lumber	1,986,524 bf.	3,136,367 bf.
Meats, canned	1,277,824 lbs.	1,352,456 lbs.
Meats, fresh	2,193,325 lbs.	1,857,172 lbs.
Mutton	365,849 lbs.	163,792 lbs.
Diesel Fuel	26,686,944 gals.	28,595,584 lbs.
Jet Fuel	15,369,17 gals.	12,207,320 gals.
Oil, lubricating	416,014 gals.	362,170 gals.
Onions	330,165 lbs.	232,080 lbs.
Pork, fresh	137,501 lbs.	234,083 lbs.
Rice	3,179,632 lbs.	2,854,906 lbs.
Potatoes, fresh	1,197,483 lbs.	412,890 lbs.
Salt	458,295 lbs.	571,072 lbs.
Shoes	81,644 prs.	127,495 prs.
Sugar	2,836,920 lbs.	1,990,453 lbs.
Tea	42,967 lbs.	91,979 lbs.
Tobacco	2,687 lbs.	2,687 lbs.
Vegetables, fresh	985,223 lbs.	1,903,473 lbs.
TOTAL IMPORTS:	$50,690,638.00	$54,941,048.00

* Covers 15-month transitional period to conform with new fiscal year dates (October 1 - September 30)

SOURCE: Department of Port Administration

REPRESENTATIVE IMPORTS BY COUNTRY, PORT OF PAGO PAGO

COUNTRY	FY 1975	FY 1976	TRANSITION	FY 1977
Australia	$ 1,347,132	$ 838,417	$ 284,822	$ 1,818,087
New Zealand	1,922,116	2,331,937	661,131	2,869,502
Fiji	657,346	745,544	250,167	875,751
Western Samoa	340,539	221,136	114,682	365,264
Japan	3,418,381	2,352,602	616,324	6,298,604
Great Britain	55,324	9,213	800	16,320
Canada	414,791	32,726	74,546	353,924
Germany	11,249	3,447	1,070	4,231
Korea	5,772	13,938	0	0
Hong Kong	497,633	354,581	119,840	454,566
Holland	10,500	2,022	0	0
Tonga	81,485	76,405	6,902	86,560
South Africa	74,440	0	0	21,640
Singapore	65,783	7,012	13,713	133,153
Republic of China	58,303	59,289	22,987	108,753
Marshall Islands	150	0	0	0
Pakistan	29,485	483	1,181	0
France	41,392	3,704	0	0
Denmark	14,950	0	0	0
Switzerland	1,551,530	1,158,163	335,579	1,145,514
Italy	5,404	0	0	0
Scotland	0	0	1,501	84,852
United States	39,265,880	29,739,688	0	40,303,429
India	60,390	2,847	10,232,239	0
Philippines	0	0	0	898
Total Imports	$49,893,544	$37,953,154	$12,737,484	$54,941,048

SOURCE: PORT ADMINISTRATION

EXPORTS BY ITEM BY FISCAL YEAR, PORT OF PAGO PAGO

ITEM	FY 1975 QUANTITY	FY 1975 VALUE	FY 1976* QUANTITY	FY 1976* VALUE	FY 1977 QUANTITY	FY 1977 VALUE
Tuna	2,723,506 cs.	$48,633,789	2,727,254 cs.	$58,244,373	2,813,774 cs.	$73,098,222
Pet Food	710,811 cs.	2,338,819	455,793 cs.	2,413,768	490,303 cs.	4,589,905
Frozen Fish	410 tons	184,456	1,180 tons	464,390		
Shark Fin	109 tons	104,832	31 tons	74,591	34,204 lbs.	93,600
Fish Meal	825 tons	72,120	2,156 tons	322,159	4,121,600 lbs.	280,763
Watches		4,273,678		2,542,416		
Jewelry, Curios		425,864		766,721		
Taros		0	28,390 lbs.	5,841	10,414 lbs.	
Metalwork		0		13		
Meats, Canned, Preserved		0		58,375	68,200 lbs.	33,051
Fresh Fish					443,022 lbs.	133,964
Gingers					10,138	
TOTALS:		$56,033,558		$64,892,749		$81,232,067

*Includes three month transition period from July 1 to September 30, 1976.

SOURCE: PORT ADMINISTRATION

VESSELS ENTERING PAGO PAGO HARBOR BY FICAL YEAR

TYPE OF VESSEL	FY 1975		FY 1976(*)		FY 1977	
	ENTERED	CLEARED	ENTERED	CLEARED	ENTERED	CLEARED
Cruise Ships	26	26	21	21	18	18
Government Vessels	22	23	13	14		
Freighters	125	126	135	135	109	109
Tankers	13	13	15	15	12	12
Fishing Vessels (1)	238	422	282	285	255	307
Local Vessels	235	235	258	258	221	221
Other Vessels	8	12	18	17	16	16
Yachts	87	76	130	122	128	112
TOTAL	754	933	872	867		

(1) Fishing vessels returning from fishing grounds without having touched foregin ports are not recorded as entries.

(*) Figures include the three month transition period as well as the regular fiscal year. This represents a 15 month period. (July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976)

SOURCE: PORT ADMINSTRATION

PAGO PAGO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT STATISTICS BY FISCAL YEAR

	FY 1976	TRANSITION	FY 1977
TOTAL NUMBER OF LANDINGS	6,616	2,716	11,992
PASSENGERS DEPLANING	67,732	19,266	77,610
PASSENGERS ENPLANING	70,397	19,779	81,820
OUTBOUND AIRFREIGHT	1,469,525 lbs.	586,225 lbs.	3,222,572 lbs.
INBOUND AIRFREIGHT	3,695,877 lbs.	1,163,018 lbs.	6,131,563 lbs.

SOURCE: PORT ADMINISTRATION

TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATION ON AGING

FUNDS

Title III - Federal Shares	=	$62,500
Title III - Local Shares	=	21,000
TOTAL		$83,500
Title IV - Federal Shares	=	$10,000
Title IV - Local Shares	=	-0-
TOTAL		$10,000
Title VIII - Federal Shares	=	$507,724
Title VIII - Local Shares	=	57,000
TOTAL		$564,724
GRAND TOTAL		$658,224

SOURCE: TAOA

PROJECTS UNDER CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE FIRMS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

PROJECTS	VALUE	FIRM
Aua-Afono Consultant for Plans and Specifications (con't)	$ 226,122	Parsons, Brinkerhoff & Hirota Assoc.
Afono-Vatia Consultant Contract for Plans and Specifications (con't)	153,964	Parsons, Brinkerhoff & Hirota Assoc.
Waste Water Facilites Plan (con't)	183,300	Cornell Howland Hayes & Merryfield, Inc.
FY 74, FY 75, Well Drilling Program (con't)	409,000	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Airport Pavement Evaulation, Phase II (con't)	243,500	Army Corps of Engineers
Design (3) Road Project (con't)	142,181	Austin-Tsutsumi Assoc.
Construct FY 75 Water Transmission System	475,000	Kong Yung Constr. Co.
Construct Faga'alu Beach Park, Phase II & Amanave Village Park (con't)	26,740	Samoa Constr. Co.
Modernize Field Lighting, Vault & Control System at Airport (con't)	68,930	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Construct Top Mile Section 1st Stage (con't)	1,588,990	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Poloa Seawall (con't)	110,500	Army Corps of Engineers
Construct Fagasa Pass to Mt. Alava Pioneer Road (con't)	225,000	U.S. Army Support Command
Construct (3) 8" Wells (con't)	69,525	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Extend Culverts	20,497	F & L Associates
Construct Access Road to Aua Reservoir	9,000	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Motor Control Centers for Pump Stations	20,140	Lent's Inc.
Construct Pago Pago & Faga'alu Pump Stations	74,690	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Construct Conference Center	246,330	Samoa Constr. Co.
Construct '76 Water Transmission System	227,777	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Pava'ia'i Sidewalk	33,250	F & L Associates
Provide D-9 at the Industrial Park	10,000	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Driver Training Range	22,250	J.J. Welcome Constr.
Roadway Surveying, Ta'u & Tutuila	50,000	Hawaii Planning, Design & Research
Construct Monument at Samoan High School	10,000	F & L Associates

(Continued on next page)

Construct Airport Road Waterline	60,000	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Pago Pago to Nu'uuli Shore Protection	461,000	Army Corps of Engineers
Install Solar Water Heaters	87,139	Pacific Builders
Construct Aoa, Afono & Vatia Seawalls (con't)	339,000	Army Corps of Engineers
Drillings & Technical Supervision for Wells & Foundations Investigations (con't)	115,000	Army Corps of Engineers
Construct Skid Mounted Pump Assemblies (2) for Faga'alu & Pago Pago Stations (con't)	96,079	Lent's Inc.
Rehabilitate Sewer Pump Stations Interceptors & Treatment Plans (con't)	260,000	CH2M-Hill Inc.
Strengthen Airport Runway (con't)	3,488,000	Kong Yung Constr. Co.
Improvements at Pago Recreation Center (con't)	57,440	Samoa Constr. Co.
Rehabilitate Samoana High School Bldg. "B" (con't)	15,000	F & L Constr. Co.
Construct Gabions & Drainage Structures at the Pago Pago Water Tank	8,350	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Construct Fagatogo Sidewalks	14,400	Samoa Constr. Co.
Construct Learning Resource Center at A.S.C.C.	73,900	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Construct Tennis Court, Bathhouse and Picnic Shelter at Tafuna Recreation Center	44,290	Samoa Constr. Co.
Construct Art Gallery Extension to the Museum of American Samoa	75,000	F & L Associates
Provide Professional Services for Design at A.S.C.C.	13,000	The Richardson Assoc.
Design Phase I of New Correctional Facilities	21,610	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Remodeling of Police Station	15,670	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Gymnasium for A.S.C.C.	15,000	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Design Multi-Purpose Building for Manulele Elementary School	21,000	Jan H. Kiaer & Assoc.
Fumigate G.A.S. Housing	4,000	Pago Pago Termite & Pest Control
Design Buildings for A.S.C.C.	130,400	The Richardson Assoc.
Reconstruct Pago Pago Park Football Field	26,450	F & L Associates
Groundwater Disinfection Study	8,350	CH2-Hill Inc.
FY 77 Investigation of Water Resources	8,850	U.S. Geological Survey

(Continued on next page)

Dockside Design of Ta'u Harbor	12,000	Army Corps of Engineers
Modify Second Floor of the High Court	10,000	F & L Associates
Sitework at A.S.C.C.	47,480	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Surveys for Waterlines	25,000	K & S Surveyors
Construct Waterlines at Malaeloa and A.S.C.C.	9,986	Samoa Constr. Co.
Construct Road TER-S-106 (5) Junction with Route 11 to Faga'itua	537,777	J.J. Welcome Constr. Co.
Construct Utulei Sidewalk	8,700	Samoa Constr. Co.
Evaluate Runway 8/26	27,000	Woodward & Clyde Consultants
Provide Assistance to Corp of Engineers Well Drilling Program	7,500	Groundwater Dev., Inc.
Rehabilitate Lee Auditorium	69,600	Fuimaono-Atoa, Inc.
Design Airport Improvements	93,800	The Richardson Assoc.
Construct Generator Platform at Tafuna	29,800	Samoa Constr. Co.
Paint the Exterior of the Tafuna Power House	13,718	Fuimaono-Atoa, Inc.
Misc. Painting of Satala Power House	2,500	Two-In-One Painting
Build Addition to the Satala Power House	19,000	Samoa Constr. Co.
Survey Atu'u-Leloaloa Water Line	5,835	South Seas Surveying
Remodel the Police Station	150,000	South Seas Center. Co.
Construct Phase I, Tafuna Correctional Facility	169,600	South Seas Constr. Co.
Repair Roofs on Various Buildings	6,236	Moors Agencies
TOTAL	$11,418,646	

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS
FISCAL YEAR 1977

Program Area	Cost
Water System Improvements	$2,348,000
Sewer Construction	2,140,000
Electrical Power System Improvements	1,500,000
Roads	2,496,000
Harbor & Dock Facilities	2,450,000
Airport Improvements	6,125,000
Seawalls	606,000
Education	4,421,000
Public Health & Safety	525,000
Central Government	300,000
TOTAL	$22,911,000

SOURCE: PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

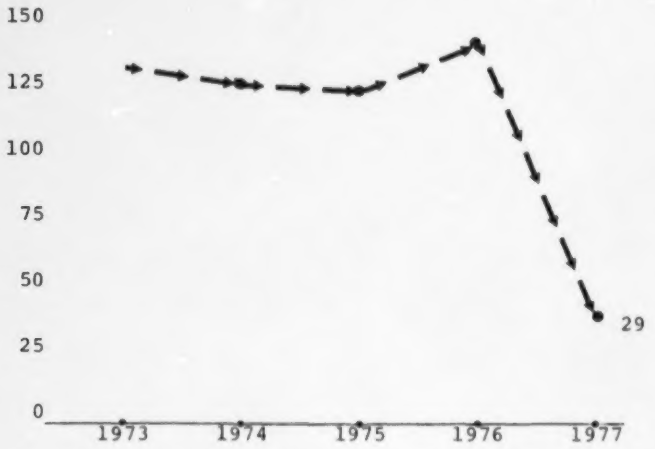
ELECTRIC UTILITY DIVISION STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

Sources of Revenue	KWH Sold	Amount
Residential Sale	14,224,087	$ 1,031,482.59
Commercial Sale	26,374,974	1,891,051.43
Large Power Sales	19,432,993	1,375,310.12
TOTAL	60,032,054	$ 4,297,844.14

Gross KWH Generate	61,963,700
Station Service Use	-1,771,286
Net KWH Generated	60,192,414
Total Sales KWH	60,032,054
Unaccounted KWH	160,360
Line Loss (per cent)	3.1%

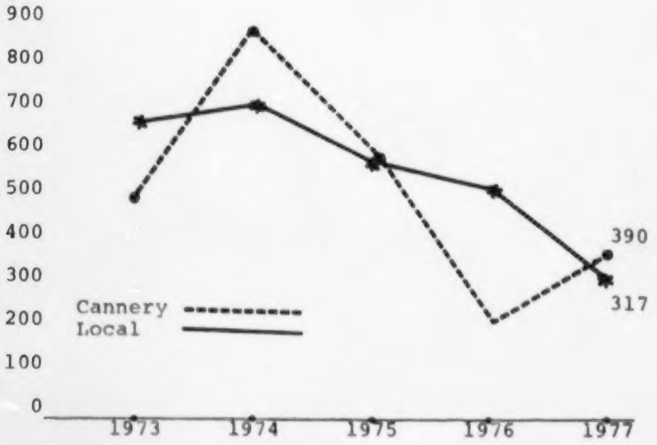
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS/UTILITY DIVISION

LOCAL LANDINGS OF FRESH FISH (in tons) FY 1977



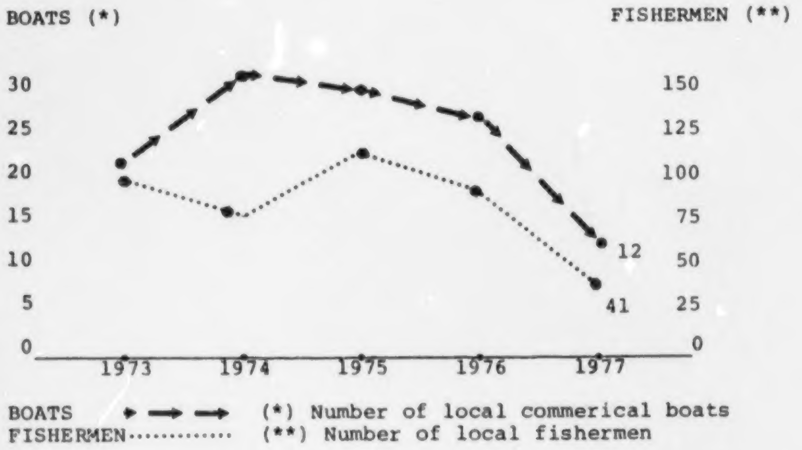
SOURCE: MARINE RESOURCES

BOAT TRIPS SAMPLED BY MARINE RESOURCES FY 1977



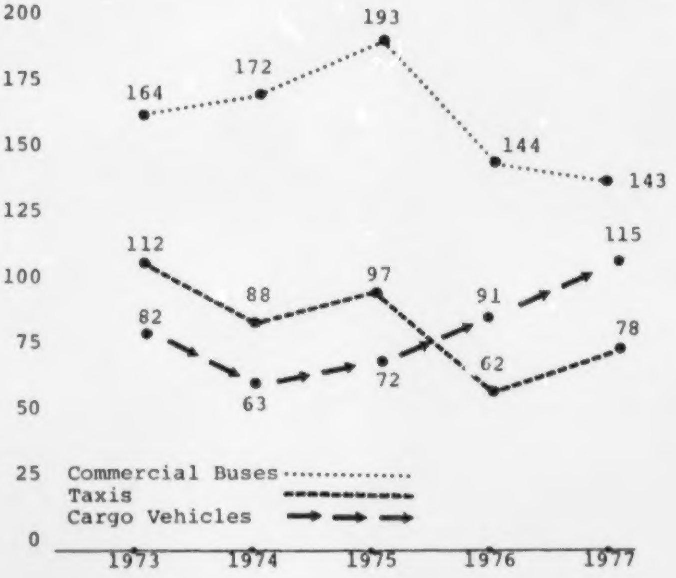
SOURCE: MARINE RESOURCES

NUMBER OF BOATS AND FISHERMEN IN LOCAL COMMERCIAL FLEET



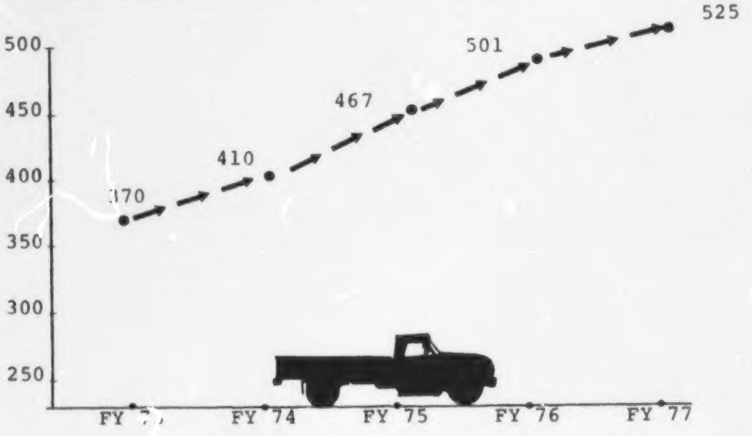
SOURCE: MARINE RESOURCES

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES IN AMERICAN SAMOA AS OF JULY 1, 1977



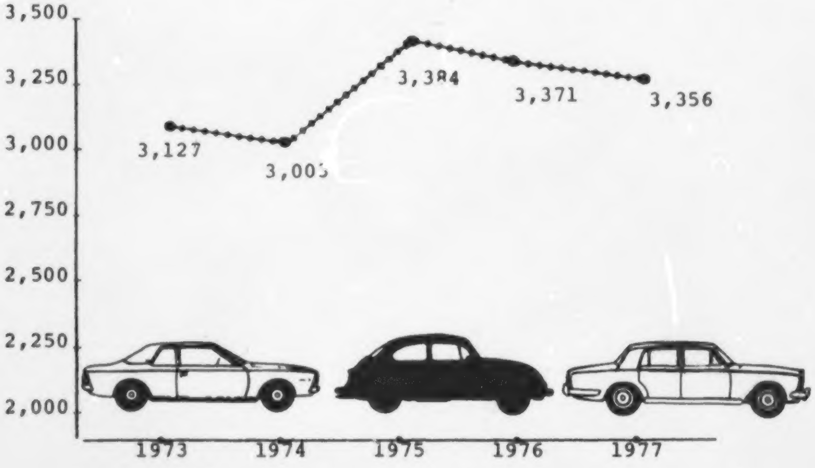
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA VEHICLES BY FISCAL YEAR



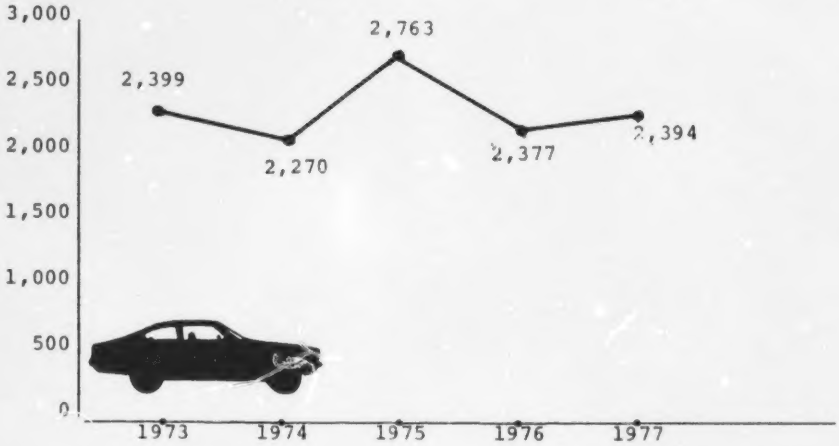
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN AMERICAN SAMOA BY FISCAL YEAR
(Includes private automobiles, commercial buses, taxis, cargo vehicles and Government of American Samoa vehicles.)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

PRIVATE AUTOMOBILES IN AMERICAN SAMOA AS OF JULY 1, 1977



NOTE - Figures do not include Government of American Samoa vehicles.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

HARBOR PATROL

MONTH	NUMBER OF BOATS	FINES
OCTOBER 76	13	$1,000.00
NOVEMBER 76	23	2,050.00
DECEMBER	16	1,040.00
JANUARY 77	15	1,350.00
FEBRUARY 77	11	860.00
MARCH 77	22	1,900.00
APRIL 77	15	1,500.00
MAY 77	9	900.00
JUNE 77	2	200.00
JULY 77	4	400.00
AUGUST 77	5	450.00
SEPTEMBER 77	8	700.00
TOTAL	143	$12,350.00

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FIRE DEPARTMENT

	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
Assists	2	7	4	2	5	4	7	5	4	4	1	4
Rescue Response	5	4	11	5	4	8	9	7	5	3	2	1
Firecall Response	9	4	4	7	5	3	2	3	2	1	6	8
Inspection (hrs)	130	160	120	50	40	55	60	52	60	40	24	40
Fire Patrol (hrs)	145	130	130	100	60	60	50	50	40	40	16	10
Training (hrs)	80	60	55	35	30	45	56	60	117	45	60	40
Water (x 100 gals)	3000	6000	2000	4800	2000	1000	3000		2000			
ESTIMATED DAMAGE												
FIRES												
Residential	$1080	$ 5	$100	$200	$150	$4600	$2490	$1809			$2540	$350
Commercial	2000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000
Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Auto	1800	50	6950	5150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
JUVENILE DIVISION

PART 1	NO.	COUNSELED & RELEASED	PROSECUTED	PENDING
Assault	2	2		
Threat	1	1		
Burglary	35	26	8	1
Larceny	25	19	5	1
TOTAL	63			
Part 11				
Simple A&B	4	3		1
Stolen Property	1	1		
Weapons	9	8		1
Indecent Exposure	1	1		
D/Conduct	11	10		1
Malicious Mischief	5	5		
Curfew	12	12		
Runaway	13	11		2
Truancy	2	2		
Other	2	2		
TOTAL	60			
TOTAL PART I	63			
TOTAL PART II	60			
GRAND TOTAL	123			

NOTE: Due to the rise in the number of Juvenile offenders, a Juvenile Division was started in April 1977. There are 4 police officers assigned to this task, using LEAA funds for training and equipment.

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

PART ONE	FY 75	FY 76*	FY 77
Criminal Homicide	5	11	8
Forceable Rape	2	1	12
Robbery	5	8	10
Assault	94	132	165
Burglary	193	242	221
Larceny-Theft	174	277	252
Motor Vehicle Theft	12	24	16
TOTAL	485	695	685
PART TWO OFFENSES			
Other Assault	119	230	168
Arson	4	10	6
Forgery Counterfeit	0	19	9
Fraud	0	9	5
Stolen Property	0	0	1
Vandalism	57	80	103
Weapons	0	20	27
Prostitution	0	4	1
Sex Offenses	0	0	40
Narcotics	0	5	6
Family & Children	0	3	4
DUI	130	142	8
Disorderly Conduct	275	400	413
All Other Offenses	791	398	186
Juvenile	13	35	47
TOTAL PART TWO	1,389	1,355	1,024
TOTAL PART ONE	485	695	685
GRAND TOTAL	1,874	2,050	1,709

* Includes three month transition period.
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

CAUSES OF DEATH BY CALENDAR YEAR

CAUSE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	0	1	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	1	2	4
All Other Diseases Classifed as Infective or Parasitic	0	5	7	2	1
Malignant Neoplasms, Including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Hematopoietic Tissues	13	11	16	12	12
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasm	1	0	0	0	0
Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	2	0	1
Anaemias	0	2	0	0	0
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	17	17	14	10	15
Non-Meningococcal Meningitis	0	2	0	0	0
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	3	3	1	1
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Diseases	20	3	24	16	20
Other Diseases of the Heart	9	14	4	5	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease	0	3	5	2	3
Hypertension without Mention of Heart Disease	1	1	1	0	0
Pneumonia	10	8	5	4	4
Bronchitis	1	0	0	0	0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	0	0	3	4
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis and Colitis, Except Diarrhea of Newborn	7	1	0	0	0
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	0	1	0	0	0
Cirrhosis of the Liver	1	0	0	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	0	1	1	0
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium	1	0	0	0	0
Congenital Malformations	5	3	0	4	4
Birth Injuries, Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	6	1	4	8	6
Infections of the Newborn	1	0	0	0	1
Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity Unqualified	11	10	11	8	6
Senility Without Mention of Psychosis, Ill-defined and Unknown Causes	10	16	10	15	12
All Other Diseases (Residuals)	23	16	22	21	17
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	7	2	3	3
All Other Accidents	2	7	19	10	7
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injury	5	2	5	1	1
Homicide	1	5	2	0	1
TOTAL	162	140	159	129	132

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

OUT-PATIENT VISITS, LYNDON B. JOHNSON TROPICAL MEDICAL CENTER, BY FISCAL YEAR

SERVICES	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
TOTAL (*)	110,171	106,891	116,138	114,733	102,844
GENERAL OUT-PATIENT	67,749	65,835	74,968	66,464	58,495
	6,965	6,302	5,262	8,542	9,532
	7,045	5,934	8,001	8,851	7,097
	16,209	16,397	16,083	5,851	15,734
	12,203	12,442	11,884	12,960	11,986
	4,460	4,664	9,083	8,890	6,701
	521	612	657	722	553
	7,222	7,166	2,144	1,560	2,544

(*) Excluding Dental Clinic

MEDICAL CENTER DISCHARGES BY FISCAL YEAR

SERVICES	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	FY 1977
TOTAL	4,286	4,028	4,655	5,020	4,865
SURGICAL	866	798	792	983	980
MEDICAL	1,066	1,031	1,406	1,563	1,395
PEDIATRIC	1,081	887	976	1,043	1,030
OB-GYN	1,226	1,277	1,443	1,390	1,435
COMM. DISEASE	47	35	38	41	25

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

VITAL STATISTICS, MEDICAL SERVICES, BY CALENDAR YEAR

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
CRUDE DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	5.8	4.9	5.5	4.5	4.4
NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	18.6	12.2	12.9	13.7	9.8
FETAL MORTALITY RATIO PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	13.9	19.5	11.6	14.7	10.6
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	1,077	987	1,088	1,171	1,118
TOTAL DEATHS (Exclusive of fetal deaths)	164	139	160	134	132
FETAL DEATHS	15	21	13	16	12
INFANT DEATHS (Under one year of age)	36	26	18	27	22

SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES BY CALENDAR YEAR

DISEASE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Amebiasis	0	0	1	0	2
Chickenpox	83	31	67	136	152
Dengue Fever	123	3	0	280	0
Dysentery Bacillary (Shigellosis)	1	0	0	1	1
Encephalitis	0	3	0	1	0
Food Poisoning (Staph)	2	8	2	0	0
Filariasis	49	33	26	5	0
Gonorrhea	42	47	54	42	86
Hepatitus, Infectious	51	13	24	44	14
Hepatitus, Serum	0	1	3	0	1
Infantile Diarrhea (Hospital only)	130	120	119	126	132
Influenza-like Illness	12,687	15,121	11,748	15,139	13,959 (1)
Leprosy, Lepromatous	2	6	12	17	4
Leprosy, Tuberculoid	0	0	4	0	14
Measles (Rubella)	0	0	4	637	11
Meningitis (Aseptic, Meningococcal, Pneumococcal and Salmonelia)	2	3	8	4	3
Mumps	14	20	46	117	88
Pertussis	11	0	0	0	0
Rheumatic Fever	0	2	5	1	3
Road Traffic Injuries	304	408	308	314	252
Salmonellosis	1	0	2	0	4
Trachoma	4	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	20	37	19	12	11
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	1	1	1	1	1

(1) Clinical Diagnosis Only

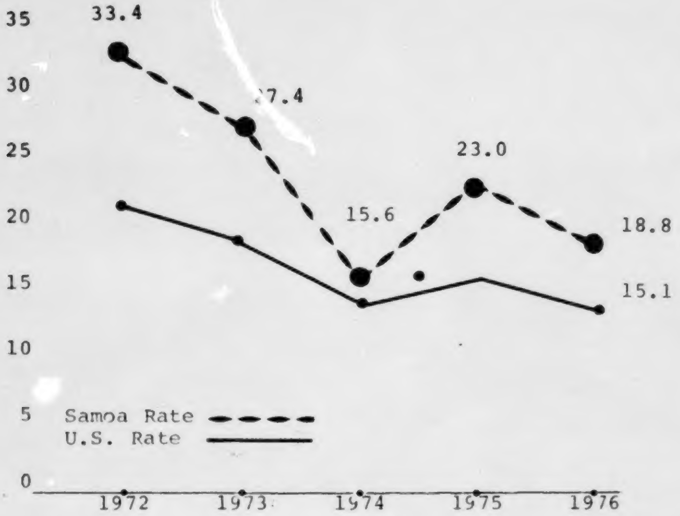
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

TOP TEN CAUSES OF DEATH IN AMERICAN SAMOA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1975

CAUSE	PERCENTAGE OF ALL DEATHS	RANKING
1. Trauma (accidental & intentional)	17.4	1
2. Cardiovascular Disease	15.9	2
3. Malignant Neoplasms	10.6	3
4. Cerebrovascular Disease	8.3	4
5. Chronic Pulmonary Disease	3.8	5
6. Congenital Anomalies	3.8	6
7. Meningitis	3.0	7
8. Pneumonia	3.0	8
9. Diabetes	3.0	9
10. Other causes of perinatal mortality	3.0	10

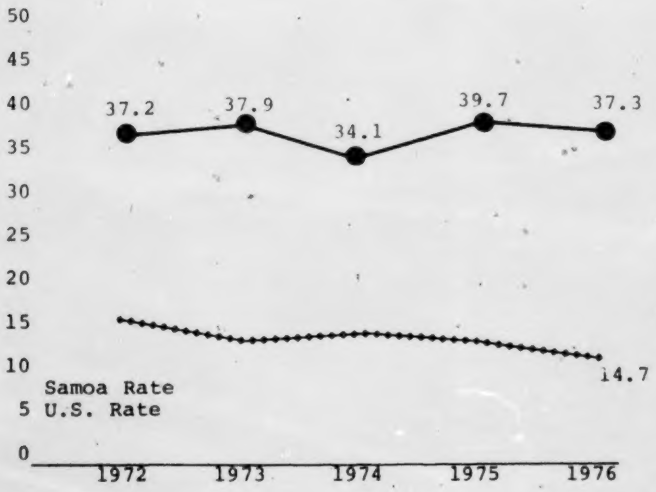
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS BY CALENDAR YEAR



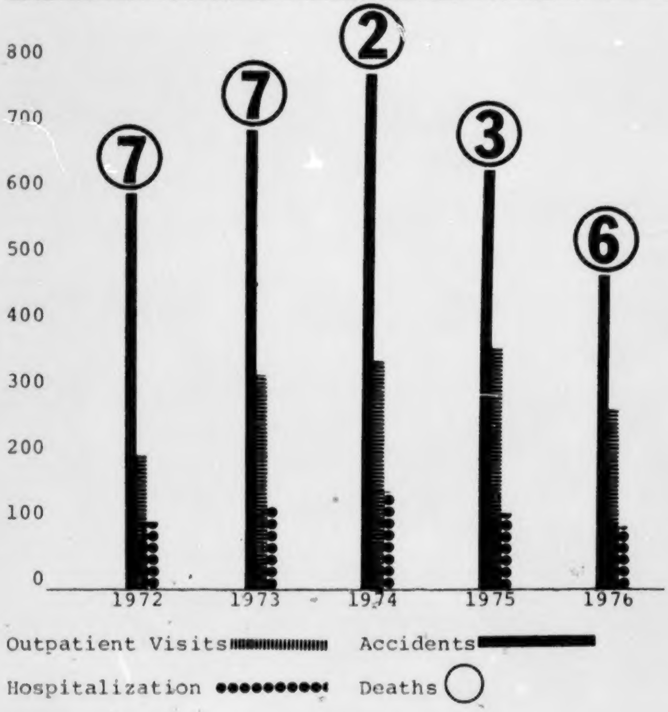
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CRUDE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION BY CALENDAR YEAR



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, INJURIES AND DEATHS, BY CALENDAR YEAR

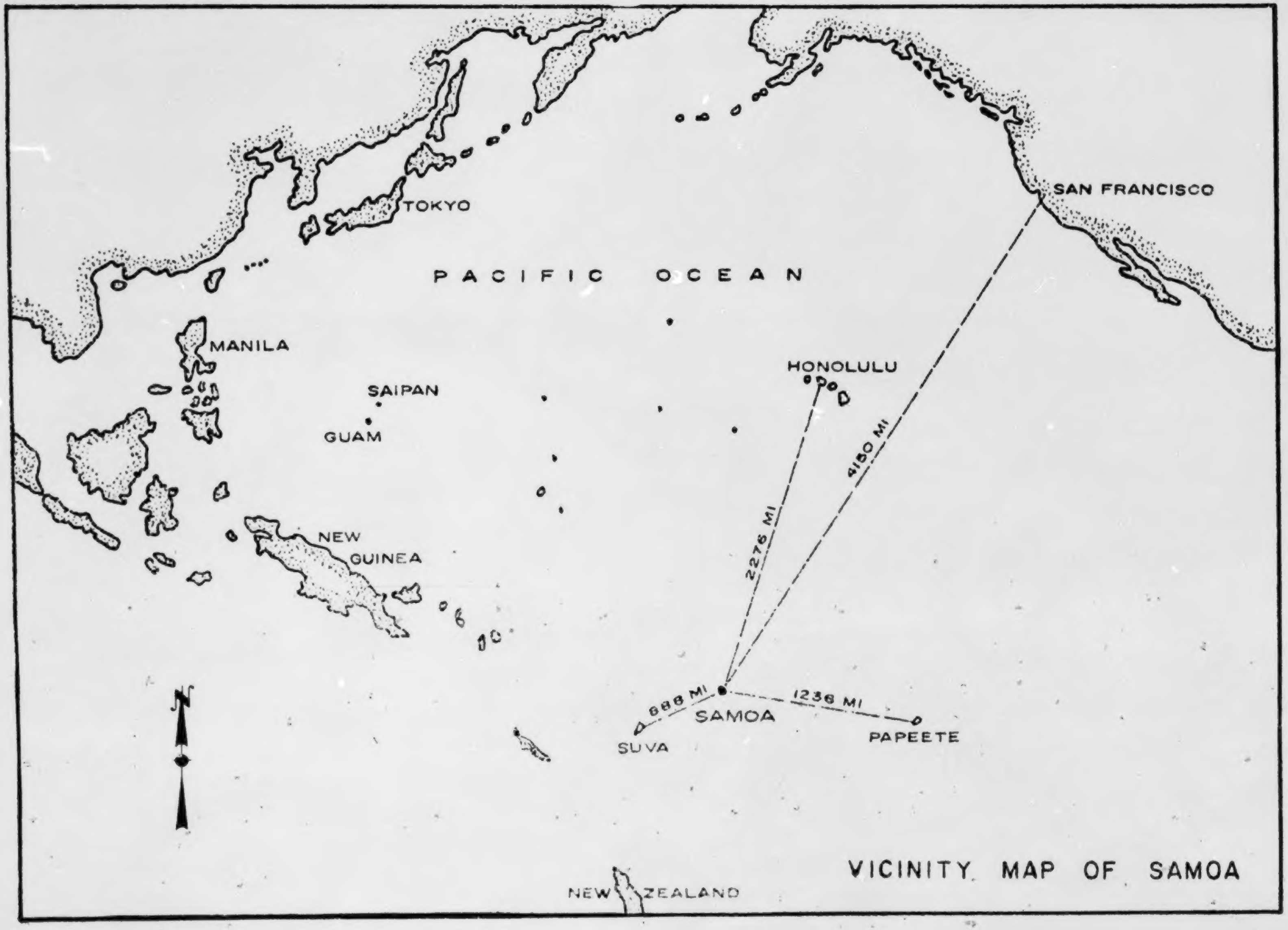


SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

DEATHS BY AGE & SEX, CALENDAR YEAR 1976

AGE GROUP	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
Under 1	22	14	8
1-4	4	3	1
5-9	5	2	3
10-14	1	1	0
15-19	4	3	1
20-24	2	2	0
25-29	5	2	3
30-34	7	6	1
35-39	7	6	1
40-44	3	2	1
45-49	2	1	1
50-54	11	7	4
55-59	6	5	1
60-64	10	8	2
65-69	9	8	1
70-74	14	8	6
75-79	11	5	6
80-84	2	2	0
85+	7	5	2
UNKNOWN	0	0	0
TOTAL	132	90	42

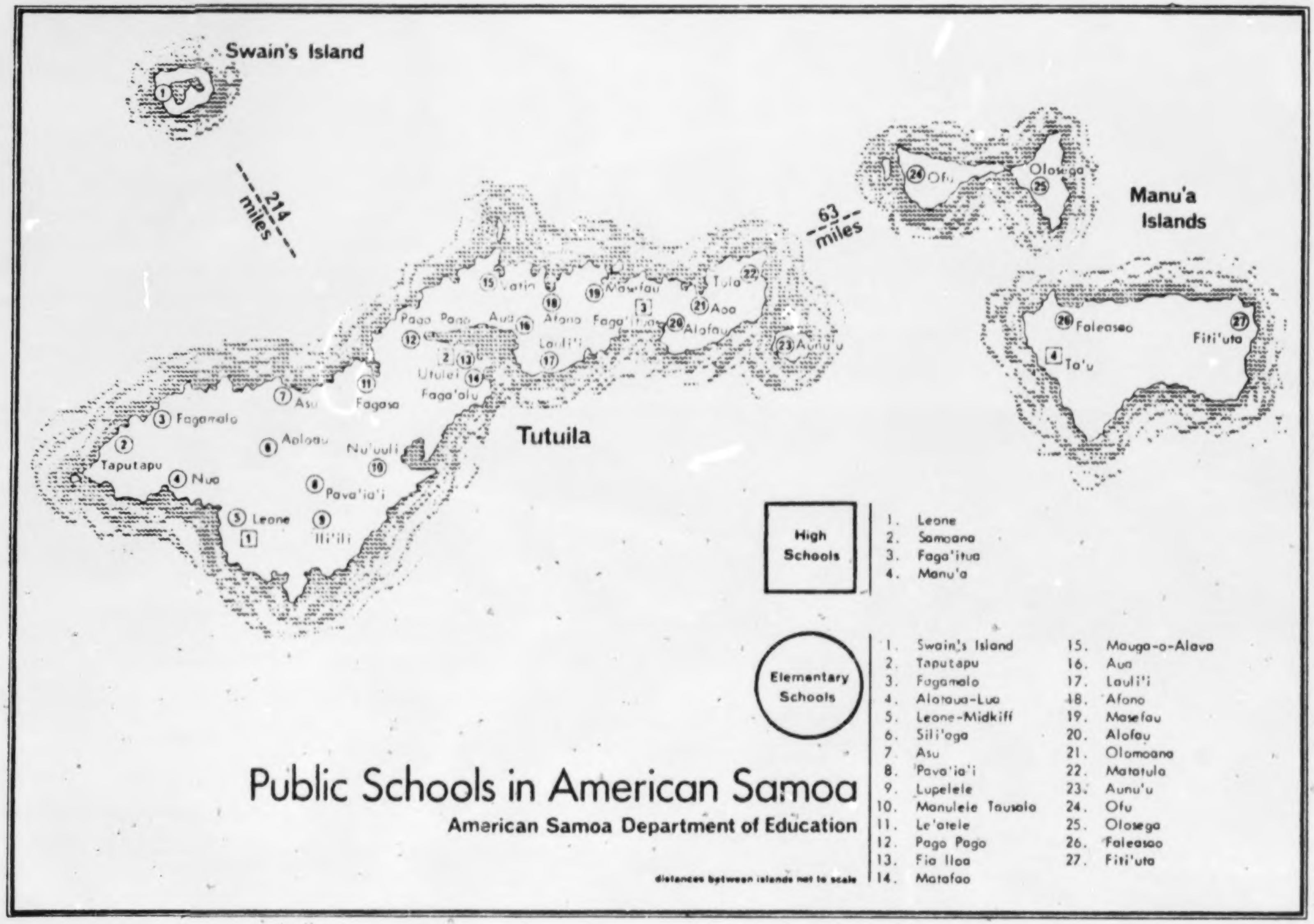
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



VICINITY MAP OF SAMOA

104

116



Public Schools in American Samoa

American Samoa Department of Education

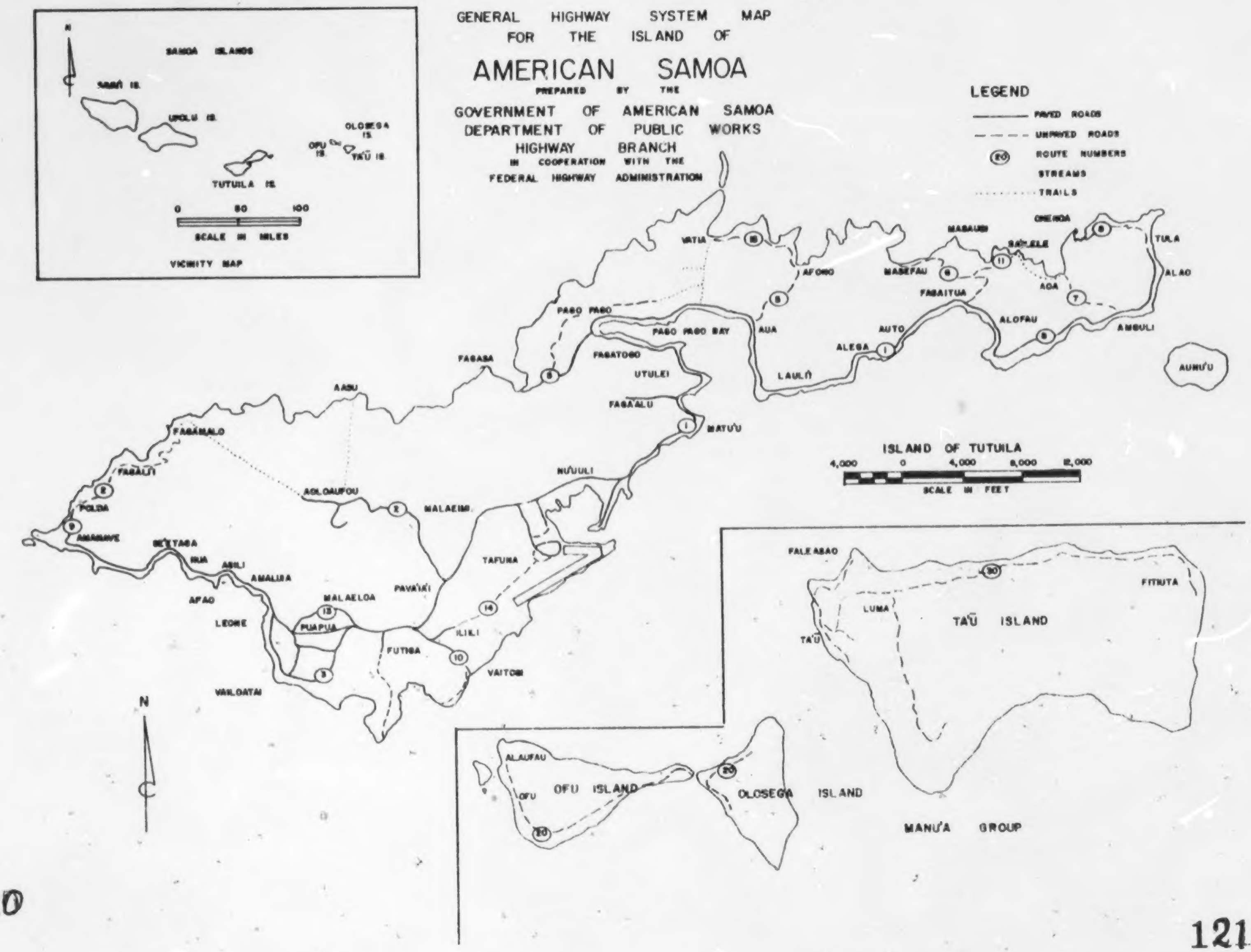
distances between islands not to scale

High Schools

1. Leone
2. Samoana
3. Faga'itua
4. Manu'a

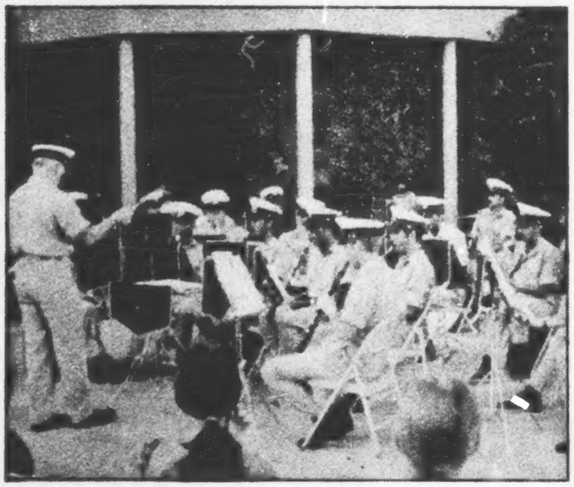
Elementary Schools

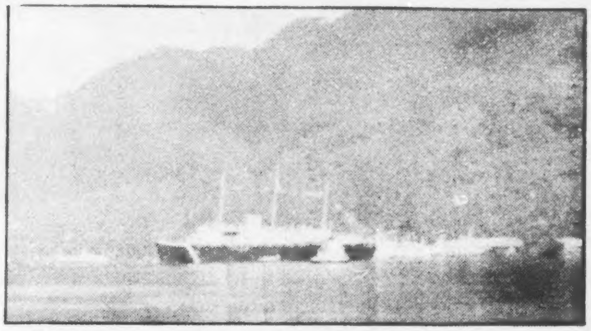
1. Swain's Island
2. Taputapu
3. Fagamalo
4. Alataua-Lua
5. Leone-Midkiff
6. Sili'aga
7. Asu
8. Pava'ia'i
9. Lupelele
10. Manulele Tausala
11. Le'atele
12. Pago Pago
13. Fia Iloa
14. Matafao
15. Mauga-o-Alava
16. Aua
17. Lauli'i
18. Afono
19. Masefau
20. Alofau
21. Olomoana
22. Matatula
23. Aunu'u
24. Ofu
25. Olosega
26. Faleasao
27. Fiti'uta



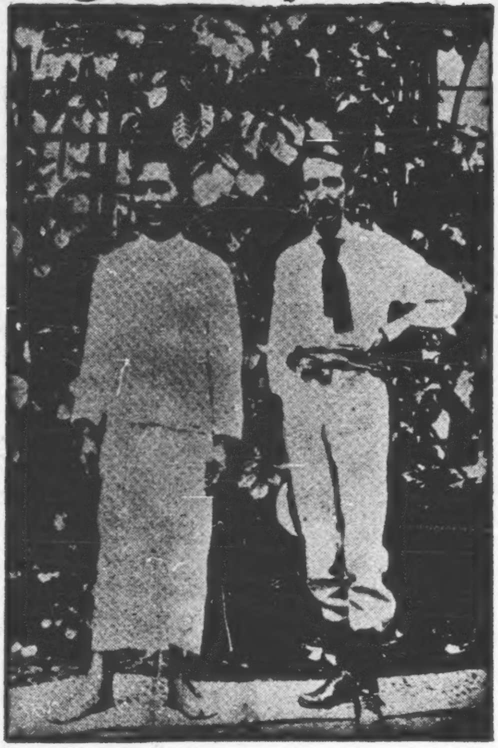
GENERAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM MAP
FOR THE ISLAND OF
AMERICAN SAMOA
PREPARED BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF AMERICAN SAMOA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
HIGHWAY BRANCH
IN COOPERATION WITH THE
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

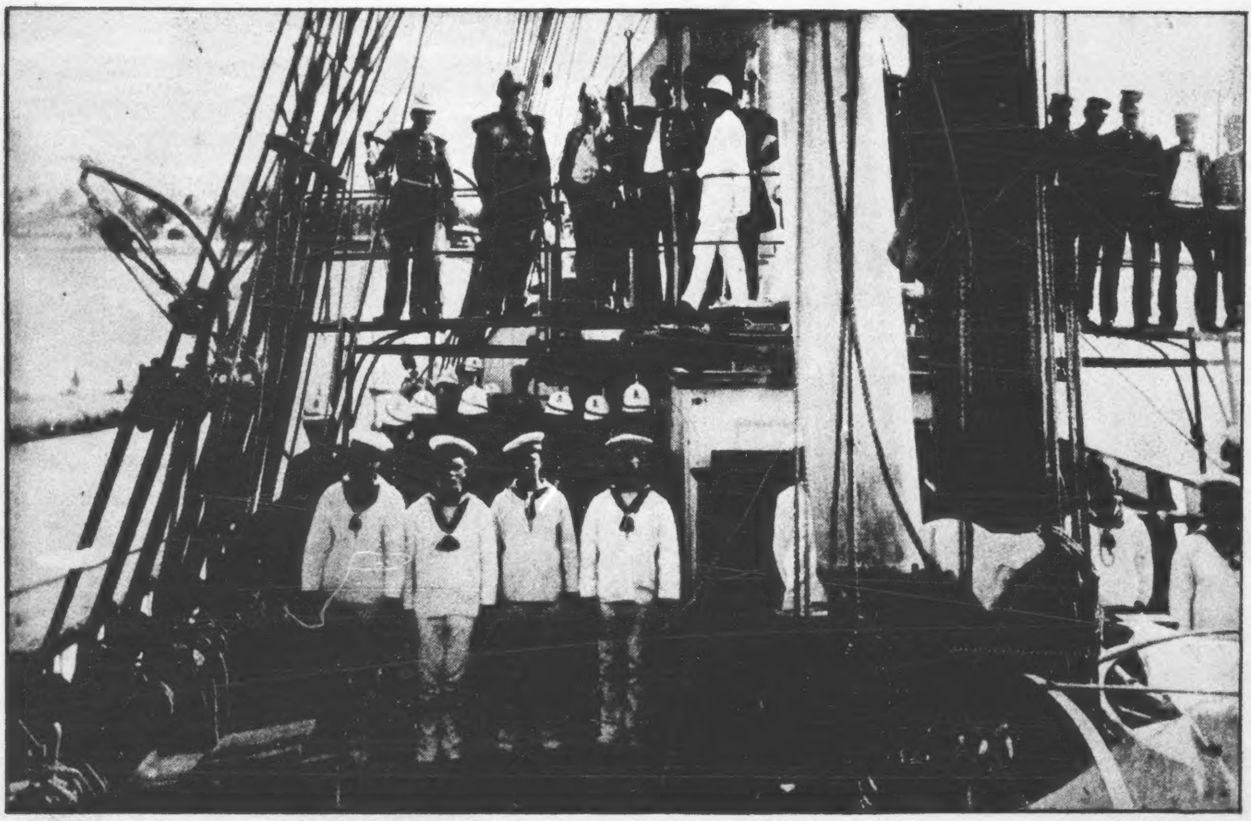
Queen Elizabeth II in Samoa — *February, 1977*

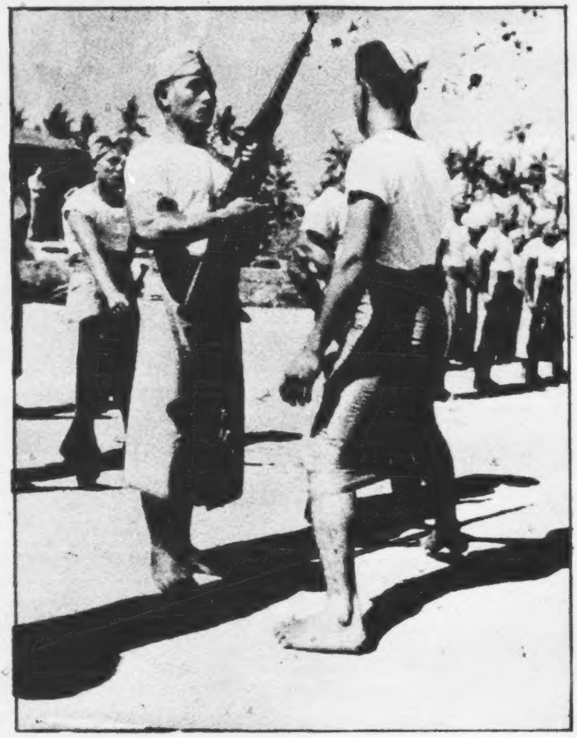




Times Gone By







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